

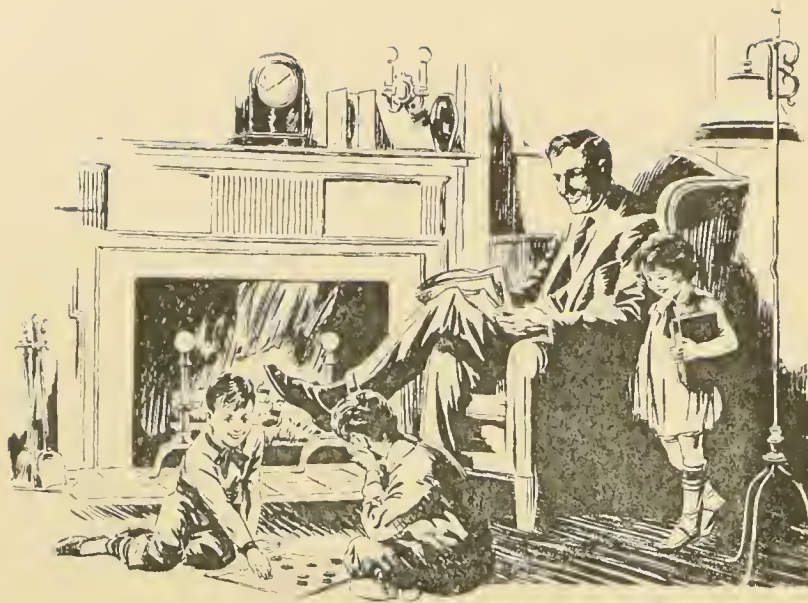


The OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVI

JANUARY, 1929

No. 4

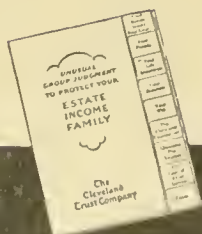


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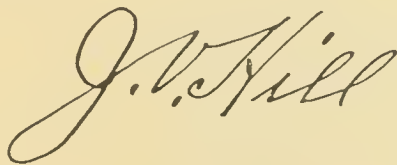
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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

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OSERLIN, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1930

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LITERATURE AND MODERN LANGUAGE

An Editorial
By Professor
Russell P. Jameson

There is no doubt that science, because of the great services it has performed, has gripped the minds and the imagination of this age to such an extent that it has radically altered the older conception of culture. It will be freely admitted by most that the culture of today must include liberal contact with science, initiation into scientific methods, acquaintance with as many facts as possible about the world in which we live and the great forces which are active in it.

To this must be added study of the social sciences, of the so-called tool subjects—English, mathematics, foreign languages, logic. Then philosophy and religion must have their place as integrating subjects. Thus in the college course, as in ordinary life, not much time is left for the fine arts among which the writer has the temerity to class literature.

But has literature really anything to do with modern life? If it has not, the sooner this is discovered the better. If it has something to do with education and living, then its function must be recognized, and efficient means must be employed to make its influence felt.

There are some considerations which seem to make the study and practice of literature a thing to be desired in college and out of it. Science undertakes to establish as many facts as possible about the order of nature and life as a part of that order. Literature seems to have a part to play in awakening the curiosity of the child and of the adolescent with regard to human nature. Literature presents to him scenes and individuals different from those with which he is familiar. His world enlarges to the extent that his mind opens to the life about him. Literature offers vistas upon the moral universe.

The reading of literature furnishes a vicarious experience of life. Characters, situations, problems are met, which, though fictitious, are yet sufficiently like those which exist in real life to attract the interest of the reader and make him feel that he is for the time a spectator of something which really exists. He can scarcely avoid some feeling and some thinking about what he is reading.

Thus ensues a whole series of reactions; the education of the emotions and of the sympathies; the cultivation of that imagination which sensitizes the personality to the feelings and thoughts of others; numerous new ideas and items of information which might not be otherwise acquired, and which come with double force because they are suffused with the interest and charm of beautiful presentation.

Such ideas may be vigorous challenges to those previously entertained, or they may be valuable confirmations of concepts and opinions already formed. The most important part of the human individual is the ideas which he possesses and uses. If literature contributes to the multiplying and refining of these, it is doing admirable service.

Moreover, this emotional and intellectual stirring may be the source of priceless ideals, judgments of values. It may dispel prejudices and narrowness, it may even promote good manners. It may arouse ambitions and

interests of the highest consequence. It puts flesh upon the dry bones of thought, and gives color and contour to patterns of behavior.

The right kind of reading is surely a means of developing the habit of reflection and criticism, which is the most important feature of one's education. Without it, one is the creature of impulse or of the most recent influence to which one has been exposed. And, worse than that, the mind never acquires the habit of organizing a subject, trying to see it in its various parts, and these in their right relations.

Good literature brings the reader into the presence of the beautiful in thought and expression. It gives examples of the art of thinking, of seeing, of comprehending, of portraying so that others may see and comprehend. It thus gives important training in thought and expression, with consequent added power for influence, and aesthetic experiences which may be a perennial source of joy.

Finally, good literature has an important effect in providing relaxation and pleasure for minds tense with effort and care. There is no relaxation which is equally acceptable to all. But the recourse to books is one of the most delightful for many minds, and it remains possible and pleasant when other diversions are not practicable.

Such results as have been indicated occur only under two conditions—when the literature is good literature, when time is available to enjoy and assimilate it. Hasty reading may be better than none at all, but certainly thoughtful reading is the only sort which reveals the treasures of literature. Let there be time in college to practice thoughtful reading of great masterpieces as a most valuable part of a liberal education. And out of or after college, let time be taken to cultivate this field of noble pleasure and salutary intellectual exercise.

The values of literature must be specially stressed in connection with modern language. Many people fail to realize that the finest part of the cultural study of modern languages comes from acquaintance with the best literature of other nations. Of all who study modern languages, comparatively few ever get any perception of the joy of comprehending and of appraising at first hand the thought and art of great masters who do not happen to have written in English. The amount of time required for this is not unreasonable, and the reward is ample. Language is not only a tool, it is an art and a science combined. Literature is an art study of a peculiarly potent sort. But it must be understood and appreciated. It cannot yield its values unless time and attention are given to it.

Foreign language literature has all the cultural values of literature in general plus some delightful stimulus of the mind because of the fact that it is different, and hence must be more carefully studied in order to be appreciated. Speaking for only one department, but hoping that others may not disagree, the writer ventures to suggest that foreign language departments are concerned with literature quite as much as with language, and that, possibly, this aspect of language work is the most important of all.

(Turn to page 103)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

A Florentine Bookseller

ONE drizzling night in Florence, about ten years ago,

I was wandering aimlessly in the street that is now called *Via Carour*, but that in the days of the Medici was called *Via Larga*, the Florentine Broadway. Just beyond the heetle-browed palace where Cosimo and Lorenzo used to gather about them all that was most notable among the men of letters, scholars, and artists of their day, I came upon the lighted window of a modest bookshop and, following a natural impulse, went in. There on the walls were displayed, in faded leather and shrivelled parchment, the works of the very men whose presence had helped to make the palace memorable. It was like a spider's web, the dusty old bookshop, and it beguiled me, a wanton and reckless fly, out of the darkness and drizzle of the night into its subtle toils. Scarcely had I entered and looked about me than I was lost, involved, entangled; but I made no effort to escape, for there, in the midst of his web, sat the spider himself and, like his prototype of the nursery rhyme, gave me courteous greeting. He was old and grey and paunched, like his species, though not, as I afterwards discovered, from high living on flies.

He wore a hat, as if prepared for any emergency, but this, I found, was merely his habit, a protection against the draughts of his heatless web. It did not at all imply that he was ready to pursue a reluctant client into the street in order to overcome what I am told is now called "sales resistance." In fact, I shortly learned that here it was the seller's, not the buyer's resistance that had to be overcome. On this first evening, I perceived an evident unwillingness to part with his precious wares, and I had to deal with him firmly—even, I am afraid, a little discourteously—before we came to an understanding. During the weeks that followed, when we became what might almost be called friends, he never wrapped up a parcel for me without signs of reluctance; so that, on one occasion, I said to him: "You don't like to let me have these books, do you?" "No," he replied, "I don't." "But," said I, "you can always get others, and I am going where I can't get any." "There you are mistaken," he replied quietly. "Books like these can't be bought much longer." And I was later to find out that he spoke the truth. Of course, it is possible that his reluctance was feigned—a ruse of the spider to entrap the fly more securely—but I think not. He cared for his books as if they were his personal possessions. He knew them inside and out. It had taken him years to acquire them, and he parted with them as unwillingly as I should part with mine.

I do not mean to imply that he had many of much value. It was a quite ordinary collection—ordinary for Italy!—of fifteenth and sixteenth century books from most of the famous Italian presses. I prepared myself for my daily visit to him by consulting Fumagalli's great book on the history of Italian printing, and when I encountered the name of a printer whose work I wished to see or to purchase, I hastened back to my old grey spider of *Via Carour* and was seldom disappointed. It comforts me to think that for all the anguish I caused him, I must have contributed a good deal that winter to his support. At least, I almost never met another client in the shop. One evening when we were talking together, a tall and distinguished-looking man entered. Instantly

I was forgotten, and the old bookseller had eyes and ears for no one but the newcomer. The interview was short and was ended with much bowing and waving of arms on the part of my friend. He came back to me, rubbing his hands. "Do you know who that was?" he proudly inquired. When I replied that I did not, "That," said he, "is a descendant of Ugolino, whom Dante finds gnawing the head of Archbishop Ruggieri in the thirty-second canto of the *Inferno*. It is Count Gherardesca." I confess that I was not unmoved by the sight of one even so remotely connected with that gruesome but magnificent repast, and I bought more books that night than usual.

Our relations became more and more cordial. He talked to me now and then of the decay of bookselling since the War, but oftener of his domestic troubles. His only daughter was about to be married, and he and his "old woman," *mia vecchia*, would be left to themselves. It was a bleak prospect. Especially he talked of his friendship with the poet Pascoli, whose long regard for him was evidently the romance of his life. His own Christian name was Pilade (Pylades), if Christian it can be called, and Pascoli, who was baptized Giovanni, called himself Oreste, in allusion to the famous friendship of antiquity. His confidence in me reached such heights that he allowed me to prowl as I would among his shelves, while he alternately warmed his hands at a *scaldino* and perused an ancient book. At length he went so far as to offer me, of his own motion, a small discount upon my purchases, though the *lira*, in those first years after the War, was low, and his prices were lower. However, I was pleased to observe, one Monday morning when I returned to my hunting grounds, that he had occupied his time since Saturday night in slightly marking up his whole stock. Now and then he would bestow upon me a worthless hook—worthless to him, but of value to me—because it was "incomplete," that is, lacking a page or two. "The one thing I cannot stand," he would say on such occasions, "is to have incomplete copies on my shelves." One such unworthy volume, I afterwards discovered from a learned friend, was, even in its incomplete state, of considerable value. He had, as I have said, few "rarities," in the technical, bibliopolic sense, yet I secured, in my desultory and inexpert fashion, a good many "bargains." During the years that have elapsed since then, I have naturally kept track of my purchases in the catalogues of other booksellers, and I have found that they are "worth," in the jargon of the trade, from three to ten times what I gave for them. This, I am persuaded, is a brutal way to estimate the value of books. I bought mine to read or admire, not to sell. Nevertheless, to be aware that the book one is handling with pleasure is worth in the market ten times what one gave for it is not without charm. As Charles Lamb says of beating pigs to death in the interest of tender pork, it "imparts a gusto."

When I left Florence for America, I bade him an affectionate farewell, promising to see him the next year. But when I returned, my old friend and the friend of Pascoli had vanished, and his shop with him. Nor could I ever learn what had become of him. Whether he and his *vecchia* are living in modest comfort on the profits of my purchases or whether they have been translated to some dusty Paradise of booksellers, I cannot say. Perhaps

he is with his Oreste in the Limbo of poets. Every now and then for a year or two, I would recognize in more sumptuous bookshops old friends that I had first encountered on his unpretentious shelves, but either because they were vain of their new prices and surroundings, or because they resented my former lack of appreciation of their merits, they gave me no answering glance. My brief season as a "collector" is over.

Charles H. A. Wager

President Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who received an honorary degree from Oberlin last June, recently made public a study he had been making between scholarship standing in college and salary in after life. His conclusion was that there was a distinct correlation between these two things. His study was of employees of the A. T. & T.

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin accepts Dr. Gifford's conclusions for the salaried subordinates but does not agree that it holds true in competitive positions. He raises the question as to the marks of success. He does not believe that "Who's Who" is a complete list of the successful as it runs to authors, teachers and ministers rather than to business men. He expects the reader to readily concede that men nominated to positions as Overseers of Harvard or Directors of Harvard's Alumni Association are successful, and one acquainted with these names would not hesitate to concede this point. He then points out that the largest percentage of these candidates had only plain degrees and the next highest per cent was among those with a cum laude. However, when the number of graduates in these groups was compared with the number of candidates, it was found that the cum laude group had a larger percentage than the plain degree men. The magna cum laude group stood second, but the summa cum laude were hopelessly lost.

There is a distinct difference, Judge Morton believes, between the men President Gifford used in his study and those he used. The former were salaried employees of a large corporation, the latter were heads of business, partners in their firms, leaders in their professions, men "on their own." He implies that the latter are the more successful and valuable.

He concludes, "I think this little study strongly indicates that the qualities which are associated with extreme scholarship are not only not advantageous in competitive life, but are a positive hindrance and drawback. If so, the fact ought to be generally recognized. If a boy goes in for high scholarship, let him understand that he goes in also for a life of teaching, ministry, research, or some other work outside the competitive field. Apparently high scholarship is developed at the expense of ability in other directions; or it is on the border-line of genius and subject to the infirmities of temperament and judgment associated with genius."

Is there a relationship between Oberlin's high standards and the fact that a large percentage of her graduates go into teaching and allied lines of work? Is there also a relationship between these standards and the type of courses that the college offers? Is there an explanation in Judge Morton's article as to why Oberlin, with its number of men? Here is suggested a study that might throw much light on Oberlin's present problem.

Another of our number whom everybody knows, Flora Isabel Wolcott, ceased her active service with the college August 31. Who hasn't crossed her threshold with fear and trembling, seeking semester grades? And yet no one ever left her office with fear and trembling, for they either left with the happy feeling that comes with the news, "It was an A" or "a B+," or they received a word of sympathy and cheer and encouragement that buoyed them up in the resolve to do better next time.

Thirty-eight years Miss Wolcott has given to the registrar's office. Nine-tenths of the living alumni must have graduated since she came into that office as assistant to Henry Churchill King, then registrar. What a lot she must know about us all, some of which we hope she never tells.

Friendly, genial, sympathetic, Miss Wolcott always has been and always will be, for her manner was genuine, not professional. She retires because of the calendar, not because of body or mind, which seem as youthful to us as they did twenty-five years ago.

We wish someone would endow a traveling fellowship so that a retiring professor or officer like Miss Wolcott could spend the first year of retirement visiting alumni centers about the country, seeing old friends and carrying the latest message of the college to its constituency.

The publication of college students newspapers has come to be a business, the extent of which few people realize. There are more than 400 college papers published at least once a week, with an average of some 25 students working on each paper. There are 32 college dailies in the country, about half of which use the telegraph service of some nationally-known news-gathering organization. About 35 college papers are published either twice or three times a week. More than 300 colleges have papers coming out less often than once a week but more often than monthly. Academic credit for work on college papers is the exception rather than the rule. Twenty-four out of twenty-five dailies reported financial compensation for the editor and business manager, while seven divide the profits among the members of the entire staff.

An experiment started three years ago seems to be well on its way to success. Forty-three hotels are serving as intercollegiate centers in nearly as many cities. And now to the list have been added the several floating hotels of the United States Lines. These hotels, as fine as any that traverse the Atlantic, are now to serve the 103 cooperating colleges and universities just as the land hostels do. At several central points in Europe will be card catalogues of all Oberlin alumni in Europe, and those of other colleges as well. Especial effort will be made to serve college men and women. Just as the designation of intercollegiate hotels in our cities has tended to bring together congenial groups under one roof, so the designation of the United States Lines should make for a pleasant trip abroad if used by the collegians, as is hoped.

Those who are contemplating a trip abroad would do well to write the United States Lines for literature. And at the same time mention that you saw their advertisement in the Oberlin Alumni Magazine.

Our Treasure Field

By Frances J. Hosford, '91, Emeritus Professor of Latin

I. THE THURSDAY LECTURE

I THINK that all of the older alumni are glad that they can remember the chapel lectures of James Monroe. We liked the benignant and stately presence of the speaker, his fine diction and cultured intonation shot through with the quaint humor that won him the queer epithet of "the juiciest man on the faculty." We enjoyed his topics, because they dealt with his own experiences in the wide outer world—with state, and national, and international affairs. We even enjoyed his nervous little gesture just before he rose to speak—the smoothing motion over his beautiful grey hair—for it told us that, in spite of his wide experience in public speaking, he liked to look and be his best before our college audience.

In 1888 the Monroe lecture was entitled "My First Legislative Experience." He had occasion to speak of his friend, Professor Henry Peck, who died in Hayti, but was buried in our cemetery. He said,

"His wasted form added one more to the fast-gathering treasures of that hallowed ground."

It is not strange that a little quiver broke through the controlled voice, for the body of Henry Peck had lain in its grave for twenty years, and so many treasures had since then been committed to the safe-keeping of the Silent City. Ten years later he was among them. It is thirty-one years since his death, and now nearly a century of brave, true, vigorous life is garnered here.

II. COLONY AND COMMUNITY

Appropriately placed near the center of this Greater Oberlin, stands a plain monument to the memory of Peter Pease and his wife, Ruth. Upon one face we read,

"These were the first settlers in Oberlin."

This is the Peter Pease whose log cabin was placed near the Historic Elm during the April of 1833.

There were two early settlers named Pease, Peter, born in 1795, and Hiram, born in 1797. Peter died in 1861, but Hiram lived well into his nineties, dying in 1889. In 1898 Dr. Leonard published his "Story of Oberlin," and relates some incidents that make it clear that Hiram Pease was a man *sui generis*. One Sunday he made it his occupation through sermon-time to count the superfluous buttons upon the clothing of the men, and then to calculate the number of additional Bibles that might have been sent to the heathen by a practically buttoned, though ornamentally huttonless, congregation. It was the fashion then to lay all the faults and follies of dress at the door of womankind, but Hiram evidently thought that the brethren might well set their own house in order. If he meant the whole incident to be a bit of grim humor, it would not be out of character, for when he lay in his last illness he remarked that he thought that the end was not very near, adding, "It is too early to plant Pease!"

Hiram Pease lies buried under a granite block, and the epitaph which he composed for his tombstone is well attested. Dr. Leonard is non-committal about the actual carving of the stanza, but Mrs. Susan Moulton, whom many of us knew, told her nieces, the Misses Isabel and Josephine Smith, that she well remembered the inscription in the cemetery—

"Under this sod and under these trees,
Lies the body of Hiram A. Pease.
He is not here; only his pod;
He's shelled out his soul and gone to God."

Unfortunately, the queerest graveyard poetry, like the sweetest garden flowers, will often prove the first to pass away. Hiram's heirs did not enjoy his very considerable posthumous fame as a poet, and by their orders everything but name and date was effaced from his stone.

I regret to add that a similar, though not identical, epitaph is quoted among the oddities of an English churchyard. This need not disqualify the Oberlin anecdote, for if Mr. Pease thought that a little plagiarism would pass muster in mortuary literature, he was certainly right.

Old Oberlin had her full quota of odd and independent characters, but they were all born too late for a full harvest of quaint epitaphs. We cannot expect to collect these in an Ohio graveyard which has still to reach its first centennial. In every home of the dead there are stones,

"With uncouth rhyme and shapeless
sculpture decked,"

but there are not many here. The poverty of the early settlers made for good taste, and so did the conviction that money which might be used to show the quick the Way of Life should not be lavished upon showy memorials for the dead. It is a happy circumstance that the simple style which necessity and conscience first dictated has been followed in later and less rigid times. Most of the modern monuments show a desire for massive simplicity rather than for ornate decoration.

Among the early stones there are some pathetic reminders of the struggle between hard conditions and the unceasing desire of Love to make a place for its dead in the memory of the living. What a tiny stone is this, for a man in his prime! There are only a few inscribed words, and yet they crowd it full—the name, the birth-date, 1798, and the age at death. Near this is a slab that has been inscribed on both sides. The older inscription is nearly obliterated, but we can trace the death date, 1836. On the other side we read a woman's name, and dates, with here and there a word of an inscription in small carving. Every cemetery should keep a record of every word carved upon its stones. Let us hope that we may adopt this plan before it is too late to save our early memorials. Besides the wear of time and weather, all monuments older than 1860 have also undergone the rack of transfer. Oberlin's first burial ground was upon the northeast corner of Morgan and Professor Streets.

Upon a substantial monument of modern style are carved the birth and death dates of an early colonist. 1786—1874. The monument was clearly the erection of a later generation; the worn old stone which lies close by would be his choice. In 1836, when the college was completing the erection of two dwelling-houses for Mahau and Finney, "spacious and comely," writes President Fairchild, "and well adapted to their uses," this good brother wrote to the trustees, protesting against the sinful extravagance of consulting "architectural good taste" in building. "In the house which is built for Brother Mahau, I have found some forty or more dollars' worth of work in the two north rooms which I cannot for my life see any reason for, unless it be to please the taste of a villated world."

Such are the cross currents that men meet when they try to be a community in action but individuals in con-

those days of literal dealing with children. Hence the comment of a half-admiring, half-critical brother of the church, "I don't know of any Sunday School superintendent who can lie to the children more charmingly than E. P. Johnson!"

It is well to remember that Charles Martin Hall, one of Oberlin's most eminent sons, and the largest donor to the college, was bred as well as educated in this village.



Charles Martin Hall

III. THE COLLEGE

Of course it is through the college that this small town of the middle west has made its significant contribution to life and history, and in its garnered memorials of almost one hundred years we have a possession, if not unique, at least rare. A cemetery like Westwood is not a matter-of-course in college assets. A college must have been in the closest touch with its community, it must have been not merely a workshop, but a home, to all generations of its faculty; the community must not be large or complex, for in a great city unity in death is as impossible as unity in life; the college must not have its history disjointed by a change of locality or a merging of its identity; finally, it must have a history worth remembering, and one that lays hold upon great issues outside of college walls. It is because all of these conditions do not often meet that the jewels of our treasure field are seldom matched in cemeteries of college towns. For the whole college history, nearly a century of brave life, is garnered here, bygone and silent to the careless visitor, but like the enchanted maiden in the fairy tale, awaiting only the touch of understanding and love to waken it from sleep.

The founders, Philo Stewart and John Shipherd, are neither of them buried in Westwood, but a monument to their memory stands on the entrance side, near the main drive. They were as unlike as good and competent men could well be, but both hitched their wagons to the stars, and did it successfully. Shipherd was the idealist whose dreams came true; Stewart was the practical man whose inventions made good. Both found that the child they had brought into the world was likely to go beyond their conceptions and be regardless of their wishes. Both had the wisdom to leave the lusty youngster to work out its own destiny, untrammelled by the dictates of its spiritual fathers. Shipherd went west and founded a new college; Stewart went east and perfected a new cooking stove. Olivet College and the Stewart stoves were royal boons to their country, and Stewart spent the fortune gained by his invention as unselfishly as Shipherd gave his strength and life.

In the south and west of the cemetery space we find the

viction. The source streams of Oberlin were full of them. Out of countless discussions and experiments came something coherent, permanent, and useful; that fact speaks volumes for the forbearance and good faith of the Fathers—also a word for their sense of humor!

But it would be a mistake to picture the men of old time as perpetually scourging each other with the whip of the Oberlin Covenant. The community was thoroughly alive, and was changing from day to day and growing rapidly, as live things must. The village conditions soon began to develop a group of practical and public-spirited men, and in unbroken succession they have conducted the business of the town, managed its public affairs, and brought up their families in "spacious and comely" homes. Plumb, Fitch, Maltby, Penfield, Miner, Goodrich, Royce, Siddall, Clarke, Westervelt, Hill, Yocom—these are a few among the many honored names upon the monuments of Westwood, and most of these commemorate, not a single individual, but families, for one characteristic of both community and college has been its family groups of successive generations bearing worthily a worthy name. To illustrate by a few details where many might be cited, the Steele family included James, the "Lane Rebel" of the early '30's, George, the musician and at one time director of the Conservatory, Dr. Alexander Steele, "the beloved physician," and Colonel Steele, the postmaster, still remembered for his kind heart and his flawless integrity.

The memorial stones of the William Wright family bring to mind men and women who left a deep impression upon town and college. Forest Street owes her characteristic avenue of pines to William Wright. It was he who, when the Second Church was struggling to build its place of worship, devoted to the project his entire store of choice woods—the black walnut, oak, and hickory of his farm, culled and saved for the home he had hoped to build for himself and his family. He never built the house of his dreams, it was sacrificed for the larger good. Thus it is doubly fitting that this building should pass into college use as Wright Laboratory, named from William Wright's son, one of the most thorough scholars and inspiring teachers that Oberlin has enjoyed. Three members of this Wright family are on the faculty roll. Mary Wright died more than forty years ago, and her service as assistant principal and principal of the women's department was not long, measured by years, but the loveliness of her strong and gracious womanhood still lingers in tradition.

The vault and tombstones of the Johnsons preserve the memory of a large and virile group. Their material building was so generous and substantial that at least three Johnson homesteads are now in use as students' dormitories—Cranford, Johnson House, and the Towers. Albert Johnson served the college on the board of trustees, and as a member of the investment committee, his brother, Edward, was a member of the all-important prudential committee. Those who attended the Second Church prayer meetings of forty years ago never forgot Albert Johnson's Scripture quotations. He knew the Bible as he knew the details of his railroad business, and would recite long passages as readily as another might turn to the chapter and read from the text. Both brothers had the gifts of outstanding men. Edward Johnson, in spite of engrossing business cares, was superintendent of the Sunday School for many years, and the children had from him fascinating talks as well as sound instruction. Sometimes the flowers and the squirrels talked in his addresses, more than was customary in

These columns transposed.

memorial stones of Charles Finney, John Morgan, Henry Cowles, James Dascomb, Marianne Parker Dascomb. This was the college staff of the earliest years, beginning service not later than 1835. Its permanent members all lie in Westwood, except President Mahan. In quality it was a great faculty, drawn to the wilderness by a great idea. Finney was a man of national reputation; Morgan was a Williams valedictorian; Cowles second honor man at Yale; Lascomb leader of his class in the medical school at Dartmouth; Mrs. Dascomb trained in Miss Grant's school at Ipswich, the last word then on female education. In numbers the faculty was sadly undermanned, but there were giants in those days among the undergraduates. James Fairchild, William Cochran, and Timothy Hudson soon attained professorships, and held them with distinguished success. All lie in Westwood: Cochran died at the age of 33, Hudson at 44. It is a strange coincidence that Oberlin had again to mourn the untimely death of a Professor Cochran, Dr. Helen Cochran, William's granddaughter; and that the violent death of Timothy Hudson, who was crushed beneath a railroad train, seemed to prefigure the fate of his grandson, "Red" Hudson, of athletic fame, who perished with his airplane in action at the front, in the Great War. The family monument in whose shade Timothy Hudson rests, bears on its front a bronze tablet, relating the gallant death of his descendant.

A mecca for every pilgrim to Oberlin is the monument of James Harris Fairchild. Connected with the college for sixty-eight years, as student, tutor, professor, president, member of the board of trustees; an author and speaker whose words were like the Truth that lies at

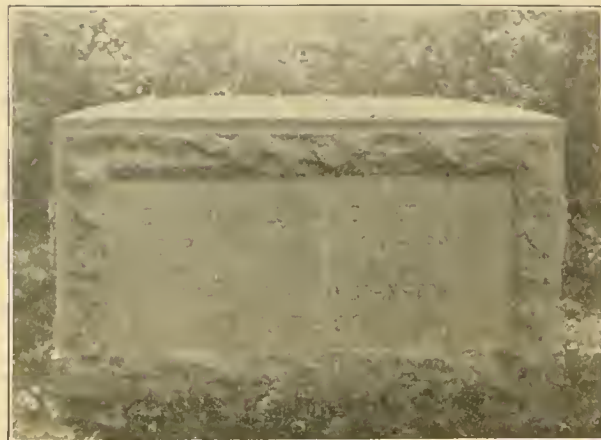


James H. Fairchild

the bottom of the well, and whose diction was clear as its waters; eminent as administrator, teacher, counsellor, friend; far-seeing, wise, wholesome—happy the college whose unifying personality is like his! For it was James Fairchild who bound the college generations together, and made them one. He knew the college folk, not merely the few who have been named, but almost every one who has come to his last rest in Westwood. They have worked under his leadership; he was royal in his simple dignity as he presided over their faculty meetings; it is fitting that he should still lead in the Long Parliament of the dead.

Oberlin's first president, Asa Mahan, is buried in England. Presidents Finney, Fairchild, and Barrows lie in

Westwood. Except for two incumbents, whose joint terms totaled only three years, all principals of the women's department are buried here—Marianne Parker Dascomb, Alice Welsh Cowles, Mary Ann Adams Conkling, Mary Martha Wright, Adelia Field Johnston. Mrs. Johnston was the last "lady principal" and the first dean of women; she was also instructor, professor, professor emeritus, member of the board of trustees, member of the prudential committee. Counting her student days, she was connected with the college for forty-five years. A professorship and a fellowship bear her name.



Adelia A. Field Johnston

With these women rest others whom we would not forget: Mary Caroline Rudd Allen, one of the three women to take the first bachelor's degree; Eugenia Morgan, charter member of The Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Helen Shafer, president of Wellesley College; Elizabeth Storrs Mead, president of Mt. Holyoke; Harriet Louise Keeler, teacher, administrator, botanist, author. Cleveland, the city of her life work, has rendered signal honor to Harriet Keeler. The city made her superintendent of its schools, the university gave her the degree of Doctor of Letters, the magnificent new library building has a Keeler alcove, a beautiful tract of stream and woodland has been named Keeler Park. Something in her college town, something other than her tombstone, should bear her name.

How the soul of our youth awakens as we read the names of the teachers of our college days! This is not a city of the dead, but of the living. To know in any measure what Oberlin owes to its music is to pay grateful tribute at the graves of George Allen, founder of the music department, Mr. and Mrs. Fenelon B. Rice, Charles Morrison, the Doolittles, Camilla Nettleton. Charles Penfield, Hiram Mead, Judson Smith, James Marsh, are now remembered by few college graduates; there are more to recall Charles Henry Churchill's "good grey head which all men knew," James Monroe, gentle warrior, honest politician, John Millott Ellis, right-hand man for every college need, Albert Temple Swing, the James Severances, the William Chamberlains. Academy boys and girls from '76 to '93 will not forget Principal George White, tireless, brave, humorous; nor will Louis Miskovsky be forgotten by the men whom he trained to minister in the centers of Slavic population. The grave of George Frederick Wright, eager interpreter of the sermons in stones, is marked by a magnificent block of jasper conglomerate; that gallant soldier of the Civil War, General Giles Shurtleff, is remembered not only by the Shurtleff monument

in the cemetery, but by the bronze statue near the family home, now a college hall of residence; the rightful monument to Fred Eugene Leonard is the men's gymnasium and the men's department of physical training. The graves of Lyman Hall, Frank Fanning Jewett, Frederick Anderegg, and Albert Currier will awaken grateful and affectionate memories in many hearts.

Every living Oberlin graduate might have known, most of them did know, Azariah Root and Edward Increase Bosworth. Changes come so gradually in normal life, whether of individual or college, that we hardly know how the old ties loosen and the new ones form, until some sudden crisis seems to end and close our volume in Life's long Book. Thus it was with Oberlin in the summer of 1927, when, by retirement and death, three of the strongest passed from long service in its faculty. But the continuity of life is not thus easily severed. In any noble institution those who have nobly served still serve, not merely as long as they live, but as long as it lives.

The Ladies' Board of Managers belonged to that useful and admirable class of institutions whose mission and triumph is to render themselves superfluous. It passed away with the generations which it was fitted to serve, but it did many things that will always be worth doing. It brought the ablest women of the faculty circle into touch with the women students. It helped to develop a remarkable group of women, to whom Oberlin is much indebted. Most of these women rest in Westwood, and to name the members of the Ladies' Board is to call again the roll of the founders and earlier faculty of Oberlin. When we read on the memorial stones the names of Shipherd, Stewart, Finney, Dascomb, Cowles, Morgan, Hudson, Allen, Penfield, Rice, Ellis, Mead, Smith, Shurtleff, Marsh, Hatch, we should remember that the wives of these men were helpmeets in all the affairs of life, and that man and wife wrought together for the good of the college.

Mrs. Hatch will be best remembered as the kind and wise and competent head of Talcott Hall in its earliest days, and thus will the first denizens of Baldwin Cottage look back to Miss Mary Fairchild, though students of Oberlin history know her best for her masterly work in collecting college records. The grave of Mrs. E. J. Morrison will recall to many women the happy college home she made for them. Indeed the fine quality of the heads of student homes has been a factor of prime importance in our college life.

IV. A BIVOUAC FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS

To many sons and daughters of this college, and to not a few from other college homes, this community has been a haven of rest after the toils of life. Missionaries

come hither for their furloughs, and after their work is done. Many a stalwart soldier of the cross has here laid his armor down, and their modest tombstones bear witness to the spirit that has ruled this college. Some of these call to mind the men and women of the 30's and early 40's, heirs of the deep consecration of the Founders, men who asked only for the hardest places. Here sleep the Sela Wrights, whose life work was with the Ojibway Indians; James Steele, who took the released Amistad Captives back to Africa; the George Thompsons, emissaries to the same deadly West Coast; the Loren Thompsons and Sarah Penfield Ingraham, who toiled among the freed blacks of Jamaica. The monument of Dwight Blatchley Bradley, born in Siam, is a reminder of his mother, Sarah Blatchley Bradley, '45, who died on the mission field. We need not look for the graves of Dwight Clapp, Francis Davis, Ernest Atwater, George Williams, Charles Price, Rowena Bird, Mary Louise Partridge, for the Martyrs' Arch upon the campus tells where and how they died. They, too, are living still, in the brain and the soul of Young China.

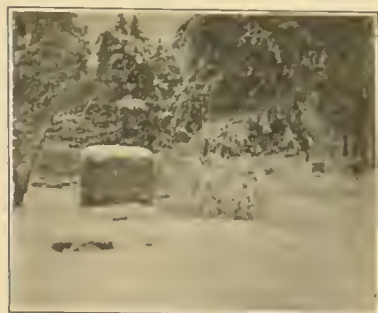
The elder Jerome Davis rests here, after a service of thirty years in Japan, John Peter Jones and Franklin Jeffery, after close upon forty years each in the torrid heats of South India, William Ireland, who gave a long lifetime to the Zulus of South Africa. Here are the Mellens, also from South Africa, the elder John Holways, city missionaries in London, England; Dr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Haskell from Bulgaria. Mrs. Garland came from Micronesia; Josephine Lemert Coffing, Dr. William Dewey, Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Greene from Turkey; Mrs. William McClure from China; the William Curtises and the Wallace Taylors from Japan. With these brave souls we should surely count Andrew Hudacky, Y. M. C. A. worker among the Czecho-Slovak legionnaires during the World War.

Part of our small circle is reserved for the children of missionaries, a pitiful reminder of broken family circles. Here are graves of children from Turkey, Albania, Africa, Mexico, India, Ceylon, China, Siam—wherever the sun shines some child here first beheld its light.

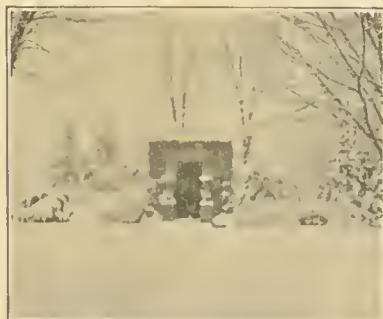
V. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

Upon every aspect of our college history we find traces of its life-and-death struggle for the rights of man. They are not lacking in our Treasure Field. Here is the grave of John Keep, president of Oberlin's board of trustees in the fateful year of 1835. He it was who cast that brave deciding vote which admitted colored students. This was the step which made forever impossible the policy of ignoring the burning question and suppressing discussion. It committed Oberlin to the cause of human freedom.

A crumbling stone on the eastern border serves as a



Dr. Charles H. Browning



Johnson Mausoleum



John Morgan

poignant reminder of the ugly facts of slavery. It is the grave of a four-year-old boy, brought ill and dying by a fugitive woman who dared not stay with it, since its master and hers was tracking it through the freeborn state of Ohio.

The epitaphs of James M. Fitch, for twenty-four years superintendent of the Sunday School; of Henry E. Peck, professor of sacred rhetoric, and of Ralph Plumb, lawyer and prominent citizen of this village, all fail to mention that these worthy pillars of church and society spent some of the hottest months of the year 1858 in the Cleveland jail. Such was the fact, however, for they were all concerned in the Wellington Rescue. The next year was to see the John Brown Raid, in which three colored citizens of Oberlin lost their lives. The Copeland monument, a simple shaft, beautifully situated, preserves the names of L. S. Leary, S. Green, and S. Copeland, three brave and generous young men who would not keep the blessing of freedom for themselves alone, but died in the attempt to extend it to their race.

They did not throw away their lives. Within a year the revolt against the slaveholders' dictation effected the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and the following spring saw the breaking of the storm cloud. What the Civil War meant to Oberlin may be partly understood in Westwood, where the G. A. R. decorates almost two hundred graves. The soldiers' monument at College Place preserves the names of ninety-six Oberlin volunteers who died in the war, and of nineteen battles in which they fell. Winchester, Port Republic, Antietam, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg are some of these.

VI. LIVES AND LIFE

There are graves that tell their individual story. On the Currier lot is a child's stone marked "Charlie." There the parents laid a little form, with such love and longing that from their sorrow came the printed word of love and comfort, "Where is Charlie?" A red maple on the western border, where the afternoon sun lights it to fire, guides us to the grave of the Japanese boy, Chikao Mashita, who died with the round world between him and those who held him dear. The tablet in memory of Paul Whitehead is a reminder of others in the Great War who sleep across the sea. The D. A. R. tablet in memory of Nancy Wolcott Squire is evidence that our Union, though now claimed to be the oldest government in the world, is not so very old, for Nancy Squire lived to see the United States declare the war that sent American boys across the sea, and yet her father served in the war that brought LaFayette to America.

A granite block, simple and massive as the man whose name it bears, marks the resting place of James Brand, for twenty-six years the pastor of the First Church, a strong and dauntless man, a great preacher. Another gifted preacher and beloved friend has lately been added to the treasures of our field—Andrew B. Meldrum, pastor emeritus of the Old Stone Church in Cleveland.

Now and again we come upon an inscription that almost seems to lift the Dark Veil, and bring us into living touch with the departed soul. Such is the prayer upon the Finney monument,

"The Lord be with us as He was with our fathers; let Him not leave us nor forsake us."

Many mortuary eulogies are subject to discount, but

the graven record of James Monroe is as true as it is beautiful:

"This tablet is consecrated to the memory of one blameless in youth, devoted to the cause of human freedom, beloved as a teacher, long connected with the public affairs and men of his time, in later years serving again his Alma Mater;

Whose life was marked by cheerful labor, stainless integrity, surpassing sweetness of temper, love of his kind, and faith in God and our Lord Jesus Christ."

The life history of John P. Jones of India is told in a sentence,

"There was a man sent from God—he came that he might bear witness of the Light."

Perhaps the most haunting and compelling line is on the Bosworth double stone, under the sculptured cross and lilies. It is pleasant to find it written in the noble language of the Christian Hope, the language which he loved and through which he did his appointed work, but it is not the words that grip us. It is the Supreme Thought that the words reflect.



"INTO THE LIGHT"

To Edward Increase Bosworth this was not merely a wish, or a hope, not even a prayer. It was a conviction.

"Do you really think that we shall see our friends in another life?" he was asked, not long before his death.

"I KNOW IT," was his answer.

VII. THIS PLEASANT COUNTRY'S EARTH

Upon the southern edge we find the grave of President Barrows, whose casket entered no funeral hearse, but was carried to its resting place by relays of student bearers. There we read,

... "He gave
His body to this pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ,
Under whose banner he had fought so long."

It is indeed a "pleasant country's earth" to which this Assembly of the Silent have given that which called for rest. With its great sheltering trees, and its sunny outlook over winding green lowlands, it is not gloomy, even in the presence of the Great Mystery. It is very near the village, and yet in its situation so retired that the faint sounds of business and of play serve only to assure us of that hold on life which every soul craves. Indeed, when you have heard the cardinal and the quail piping to each other through the still air of a summer morning, you will know that this city of the dead is brimming over with life and youth and joy.

The place is carefully and lovingly tended. It is not the fault of those in charge that some things have perforce been left undone. They will be the first to lament that there are furrows in the drives, and dank grasses in out-of-the-way corners, that poison ivy thrusts its maimed and sinister hand into every forgotten nook, and that the water service is wholly inadequate. The cemetery funds are meager, even when supplemented by many hours of unpaid service, but there are plans and hopes for better things.

We do not want our historic treasure field bordered by the smug trimness of a city park, and Nature is already giving us delicate hints of what her landscape gardening might be, with a little aid from man. There are meadow lilies on the entrance side, and every summer they swing ruby crowns from stems so slender that

the blossoms seem like gems floating in mid air. A few years ago there were pink sheets of wild geranium along the opposite border. Under the hill there are brown-eyed Susans, beautiful outlaws, waiting to be welcomed back to their native land. Old residents say that there were low places in this vicinity once aflame with cardinal flower; it would take very kindly to the rim of the little lake on the southern border, and perhaps some of the swamp orchids might be coaxed to keep it company. It is easy, on this soil, to have great beds of blue violets and wild roses.

The wonder of her trees and the charm of her wild flowers are as truly a part of the Oberlin tradition as are the power of Finney and the beneficence of Fairchild. A rim of native flowers would be the rightful setting for the jewels of our Treasure Field.

The Last Train Out of Manchuria

By Everett D. (Red) Hawkins, Shansi Representative '27-'29

LAST summer it was my good fortune to travel by way of Siberia all the way from Peiping, China, to New York City with Mr. H. M. Wu, the chemistry teacher of our Oberlin school in Shansi. Mr. Wu is a native of Shantung province and graduated from Cheeloo University with the class of '19. After teaching for several years at his Alma Mater, he came to the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy to be head of the chemistry department and assist in the administration. The teachers' athletic teams were always strengthened by his playing in their annual contests with the students. He is the second teacher to hold the Shansi



Fellowship for graduate study in America.

In April we decided to go by way of the Trans-Siberia railroad and spend a month or more touring in Europe before boarding the Mauretania. At that time I carefully filled out four lengthy application blanks for a Russian visa and sent them four photos. The consulate has to write or telegraph to Moscow to get permission for Americans to pass through Siberia and Russia on a through train. A telegram costs twelve or fifteen dollars and is necessary unless the application is made a couple of months in advance. The eighth of July we visited the Russian consulate in Peiping and were happy to learn that permission had been granted by Moscow. I paid about eleven dollars for my visa while Mr. Wu only had to give two. America has never recognized the U. S. S. R. and so the Americans pay. My passport had to go to the Tientsin office of Foreign Affairs to be stamped for passage through the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). Mr. Wu had his difficulties securing a Section Six certificate for entrance into the United States.

Armed at last with proper passports and visas we left Tientsin on the afternoon of July tenth in spite of all the rumors that were circulating after the Chinese raid of the Russian consulate in Harbin. Travelling with us as far as Berlin was Mr. Chou, another graduate of Cheeloo University and an old friend of Mr. Wu. As usual we went third-class because there was no fourth. Before reaching Mukden, the capital of southern Manchuria, the next morning, we managed to sleep a bit on the hard wooden seats. The day was spent visiting their college friends and seeing the sights of the native city

and the Japanese concessions. We had an American dinner served at the Y. M. C. A. roof restaurant. Mukden uses Chinese dollars, its own depreciated "feng piao" paper money, and Japanese yen. I had been greatly amused at our hosts who flatly refused to pay fifty cents for a carriage ride, but were willing to offer thirteen dollars to appease the driver. The former was "big" money and the latter depreciated "feng piao."

That night we boarded an American-built car on a Southern Manchurian train bound north for Ch'ang Ch'un. The road is Japanese owned and manned. A native of India got into a fierce argument with the conductor. I was called upon to try to interpret the Indian's English into Chinese so that the Japanese conductor might understand. That made a rather involved combination of languages, but the matter was soon settled with only a few more mutterings. We had secured reservations in a third-class sleeping car which had sixty-four berths arranged in tiers of two and three. The beds were soft but only a pillow was furnished.

The next morning we had to change at Ch'ang Ch'un for a north bound Chinese Eastern Railroad train. This railroad has been subject to numerous controversies in the past thirty years. Practically all of the train officials were Russian, but we noticed a Chinese ticket collector watching all their movements. My passport was casually looked at and stamped. We passed through rolling green farm land dotted with occasional forests. There were quantities of beautiful wild flowers all along the way.

In the afternoon we arrived at Harbin, a large city that is half Chinese, half Russian. We hired a rattling old carriage to take us all to a Chinese hotel. If some of you wonder what has happened to the horse-drawn vehicles of the western world, a visit to Nanking, Mukden, or Harbin might answer the question. That evening we hired a boat and rowed out on the broad Sungari River. It was unusual to see the domes of Russian mosques and the curved roofs of Chinese temples silhouetted against one sunset glow. We wanted to go farther down stream under a railroad bridge, but were forcibly told we might not, by Chinese soldiers. Rather than test their marksmanship we returned to the municipal park. Thousands of Russians and Chinese were strolling on numerous paths that led under great trees and between artistically arranged flower beds. One end of the park was reserved for the band, restaurants and cinemas.

Douglas Fairbanks was the hero at one or we might have seen an all Chinese or all Russian picture. Nevertheless we were not tempted to remain because we had already been on trains for two nights and had ten more before we reached another hotel.

We were entertained by friends the next day. Dinner was a regular sixteen course Chinese feast and I ate heartily for I realized that I would not have real Chinese food again for some time. We were dining as guests of some Chinese friends, who are minor officials of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. They hinted that there was trouble brewing, but we did not realize its full significance till we reached Siberia. We reluctantly had to leave the banquet early to catch the train that went northwest to Manchuli, the border station of Manchuria and Siberia. Crowds of people were at the train to say goodbye to friends starting for Europe.

The following day, the fourteenth, we passed through green prairie land with only occasional Chinese villages or Russian settlements. Again the train was Russian manned, but a Chinese official, who merely had a badge to denote his rank, also looked at the tickets. All the stations flew a combination flag. The main part was red with the Soviet insignia in one corner and the Chinese Nationalist flag in the other. Beside the ordinary railroad police there were newly arrived Chinese soldiers on guard at each station platform. It was this same day that American papers began to carry news of the impending clash.

Before we reached Manchuli in the evening, a Russian inspector examined our passports and asked us a good many questions. We had to tell him exactly how much and what kind of money and checks we carried. He warned us not to secure rubles till we actually entered Siberia, and urged us to follow the rules posted in our passport by the Soviet Consulate. The most important stated that could not stop over in the U. S. S. R. except in case of sickness. We collected our passports for further inspection at Manchuli. We went into the Customs Hall, received our passports after some delay, had our baggage examined, and then boarded train number one, going west for seven days and eight nights to the Polish frontier town, Stolpce.

Our hard thirdclass coach was divided into seven compartments with an aisle on the south side. Each compartment had four wooden berths. Comfortable, clean bedding including a thick mattress could be rented for a nominal sum. In the day time the uppers could be folded out of the way. Mr. Wu, Mr. Chou, and I were fortunate enough to have a cabin to ourselves for most of the trip.

There was a dining car on the train, but we chose to buy food from the peasants that came to meet the train. They had white or black bread, butter, cheese, milk, roast chicken or pork, eggs, strawberries, and other good things to eat. Little girls had bunches of beautiful wild flowers to sell for a few pennies.

The first few days out from Manchuli we passed troop trains, supply trains, cavalry trains, and one carrying twelve airplanes. They were all rushing east towards Manchuria. The Russian papers carried long articles denouncing China as breaking treaties and as being unjust in deporting Russian railroad officials. They claimed all the "documents" seized in the consulate raid at Harbin were poor forgeries used as a mere pretext for seizing the Chinese Eastern Railroad. The Chinese claim the Soviets were using the railroad offices as a center

of propaganda activities. We also learned that we were on the last passenger train making the through trip.

On the sixteenth we skirted the shore of Lake Baikal for nearly half a day. The long but narrow lake is surrounded by deep forests and high hills. Here and there were little fishing villages with occasional lake ports. Irkutsk is the only large city in the vicinity. Siberia has been called dreary, but we found its white hirsch forests, its quaint log cahins, its fields of golden wheat, its swift-running streams, its quantity of wild flowers very attractive. The poverty and wretchedness of the many trainloads of immigrants coming from Russia were in sharp contrast to the healthy old settlers and the well dressed citizens of Moscow. Siberia is their land of promise.

There was a most interesting group of passengers on the train. Russians predominated, but there were at least ten other nationalities represented. Our car became the center of social life. In our crowd were three German professors who taught in Japan, a Polish gentleman and his niece who was returning to Poland to continue her normal training, several business men and Russian students. All of us spoke either English or German so that we got along quite well. We sang, talked, and played games together. At big stations we took brisk walks together after buying our food and getting boiling water for tea. Each of us was studying one language and helping someone else with our own.

There was also a special car carrying six or seven Russian families back to their homeland. They had been officials on the Chinese Eastern Railroad and were forced to leave because of the trouble. One of the group had been the ranking Russian railroad official in Harbin. At a large station in the Ural Mountains a great welcome meeting was held in honor of the leader. About thirty thousand people, mostly workers and students massed on the platform with banners, slogans, and bands. The speakers stood behind a raised microphone. From the top of the station building were hung three loud speakers so that everyone could hear perfectly. The chairman gave a fiery speech of welcome and the returning leader replied to the prolonged cheers of the people. At Moscow there was another big demonstration with photographers on the roofs of other trains in order to get the leader's picture amongst the mass of workers. My Chinese friends kept away from these groups and had no trouble. In Berlin they met some Chinese students who had been on the train before and who had been detained a day in Moscow.

Our train waited over eight hours in Moscow on the twenty-first. I was greatly impressed by the order and spirit of the workers who were riding around the city on bicycles or trucks and having a happy Sunday outing. We visited the Church of the Redeemer, St. Basil's Church, and Modern Art Exhibits. What we saw made us want to stay longer, but we remembered the injunction of the Russian inspector and so we continued our journey to Stolpce. We were soon across the border and on the connecting Berlin express with the prospect of all Europe and only one more night on a train ahead of us.

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OBERLIN PROGRAM OF MUSIC

Saturday Evening, January 18

Landmarks of Early Oberlin

By Professor W. H. Chapin, '04

IV. CINCINNATI HALL AND THE FOUNDING OF THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

AT the time when Oberlin was founded, anti-slavery sentiment, led by such men as William Lloyd Garrison, was spreading rapidly over the country. Moved by this impulse, the students of Lane Theological Seminary near Cincinnati began to hold meetings for discussion. Very soon, however, the trustees passed a ruling forbidding any discussion of slavery either in public or private. They also sent notice to Professor John Morgan, who was away on vacation, that his services were no longer needed. This was understood by the students to be due to his anti-slavery feeling and expression. His dismissal and the prohibition of discussion so incensed the students that four-fifths of them left in a body. This was in the summer and early fall of 1834.

In December of that same year Mr. Shipherd came to Cincinnati on his way to New York, whither he was sent to look for a President and a Professor of Mathematics. While there he fell in with Rev. Asa Mahan, one of the trustees of the Seminary, and a man of pronounced anti-slavery feeling, who had opposed the prohibitive action against the students. After becoming acquainted with Mr. Mahan, and through him and others learning of Professor Morgan, Mr. Shipherd became convinced that these were the men for whom he was seeking. He also came to feel very strongly that Oberlin should at once go upon an anti-slavery basis. Accordingly, he wrote the trustees, asking the appointment of Mr. Mahan as President and Mr. Morgan as Professor of Mathematics, also that students be admitted to Oberlin "irrespective of color." The trustees voted readily enough to call the men named, but, strangely enough, they rejected the platform on which these men stood. They did not "feel prepared to decide" until they had "more definite information."

In the meantime Mr. Shipherd had gone on to New York, in company with Mr. Mahan, to confer with the Tappan brothers and other financiers of strong anti-slavery principles with regard to the project he had in mind. It seems that Arthur Tappan had already offered the revolting Lane students \$5,000 for a building and the promise of a professorship if they would found a school based on anti-slavery principles, and Mr. Shipherd hoped to bring any possible action on his part into the Oberlin scheme. In this he was successful. Mr. Tappan offered \$10,000 for a building and agreed to secure a loan of \$10,000 more for other needed improvements, while he and others united in a move to finance eight professorships, provided Oberlin should be put on a distinctly anti-slavery basis, and that Rev. Charles G. Finney, Mr. Tappan's pastor and a strong anti-slavery leader, should be put in charge of the theological school.

To all this Mr. Shipherd agreed at once, never doubting the loyalty of his trustees. Just about this time he received word of their adverse action. Surprised and chagrined, but not discouraged, he sent them a second appeal, pointing out that none of the men mentioned would come and none of the financial support would be granted unless they agreed to the proposal. This appeal

finally resulted in a close vote in favor of admitting colored students and in a practically unanimous call to Mr. Finney and the others. The resolution covering the former matter was so curious in its hesitancy and ambiguity that it ought to be included here; although, as Mr. Fairchild says, it determined the policy of the institution on the slavery question once for all, and no other action has been needed on the subject from that day to this. It reads thus: "Resolved, that the education of people of color is a matter of great interest, and should be encouraged and sustained in this institution."

It is of course well known that all the appointees accepted the positions offered them and were soon on the ground. It is curious to note, however, that the chair actually given to Professor Morgan was not that of Mathematics, as at first intended, but that of New Testament Literature and Exegesis. Perhaps this work was considered more important than the other. The meeting of the trustees at which the above action was taken occurred February 9, 1834. By May 1, President Mahan came on the ground, and a month later Professors Morgan and Finney were here, as were also a large body of the Lane students.

For the accomodation of the incoming students, "Cin-



cinnati Hall" or "Slab Hall," as it was often called, was extemporized. It was one-story high, one hundred and forty-four feet long, and twenty-four feet wide. Its sides and partitions and floors were of beech boards "fresh from the mill." On the outside it was battened with slabs of beech with the bark still on, giving the whole a decidedly rustic appearance. One end of the "hall" was fitted up with a kitchen and dining room, and the rest was divided into rooms twelve feet square, each with a single window and a door opening outside. This building stood just south of the present site of the Soldiers' Monument, on the east side of Professor street, this being the border of the forest on the west. It was occupied for about three years as a dormitory, was then used for a time as a carpenter shop, and finally, about 1840, entirely disappeared.

The only picture of "slab hall" is a sketch in Mr. Fairchild's book, which the author says is rather too regular in shape, at least after the settling of one or two winters. This picture indicates well the rustic appearance of the building and also of its surroundings.

Flora Isabel Wolcott

By Ruth Mosher Place, '04

OUR friendship began the day I entered College.

Waiting in line with the hub-bub of the initiate greeting one-another about my Freshman isolation, I was considering how best to condense into ten well-chosen words a message to my family. I did not like Oberlin. I intended an immediate retirement. At the end of the long table, a woman with fair hair looked up from her formidable ledger. "You enter well, Miss Mosher," she said and smiled. The Western Union lost a patron.

The smile had for her, doubtless, no special meaning. It expressed merely the friendly reassurance Miss Wolcott proffered to any young student obviously meditating a telegram home. But at Baldwin where we both lived during the four years I remained in Oberlin, our association formed of itself a lasting and shared affection. With Bess Kimball, Faith Fraser, Arabell White, Gail Ridgeway, Lucy Stine, Helen Hampson, Nelle Orr, we drank countless cups of coffee, feasted upon creamed onions, that chosen delicacy of the early naughts, heard Eleanor Rowland's recitatives, Lucia Fuller's tales of India. Do you remember how she raced the wolves to the compound? No, whatever else we may have forgotten, Miss Wolcott and the rest of us, it is not the Baldwin days when we laid the foundation of friendships persisting through a diversity of experiences, more recent but far less vivid.

Now we are friends upon equal terms, the lot of us, for Miss Wolcott has grown younger as we have grown older and with her retirement, she has become merely a fellow-alumna. Her degree from Oberlin was with the class of 1884.

That retirement we regretfully acknowledged Illumination Night last June when Jack Wirkler called upon us to wave our salutation to Miss Wolcott. It marked the end of thirty-eight years of official service. She became assistant registrar in 1891, registrar in 1905. Dur-

ing this time she held important offices in the Ohio Association of Registrars, spoke before professional groups, served capably on faculty committees. To her routine work, exacting and increasingly heavy, she gave a faithful attention that earned her the respect and the confidence of her colleagues.

Resolutions, letters, gifts have come to Miss Wolcott from the college trustees and faculty, from alumni and former students scattered over the world. To them she has made this happy response:

"I am retiring from my active work with mingled feelings of anticipation and regret. I realize that I can do many things that I have long wished to do, that a rather close and inelastic schedule prevented, that opportunities for travel will be increased and I hope to do much real living. My happy and greatly prized relations with the faculty I believe I may keep. I feel most deeply the break in my contact with the students and loss of those potential friendships. This part of the many happy years in my work has enriched my life and has always been a joy.

"I plan to keep my home at 125 West College street, where I hope that my friends will seek me out and receive the welcome that will be always awaiting them."

Miss Wolcott has already started to do things she has long wished to do. We must regard her with wistful envy. She is taking Mr. Wager's Classics in Translation. It will give her a long headstart on Will Durant's Road to Freedom!

Her summer will be spent in a Mediterranean trip, first of the happy voyages she contemplates. Nor can any of us doubt that, home from her wanderings, she will have ready for us as we come back to Oberlin her welcoming smile.

Of all Miss Wolcott's records, the best is her own life.



Flora Isabel Wolcott

Basketball Prospects

By William Chamberlain, '33

The outlook for the coming cage season seems unusually bright this year, six letter men being back to form an excellent nucleus for Coach MacEachron to build a winning quintet. Coach MacEachron will be assisted this year by Instructor Albert L. Elder. Of the six letter men of last year's team, five are seniors, but there is a promising group of both juniors and sophomores. The five letter men in the senior class are Barr, who is this year's captain, Allensworth, Barnes, Staley, and

Stocker. The only junior is Meinhold, who is making a strong bid for a regular berth at forward. Among the juniors and sophomore aspirants are Stocker, Beattie, Kilmer, Locke, Boone, Laird, Bohrer, and Henry. These have not had a great deal of experience, but they are certain to see some action during the season.

The team will make a trip west on December 19, 20, and 21 to play Adrian, Hillsdale, and Chicago University respectively. After that the regular schedule will be in effect:

- Jan. 4—Kenyon at Oberlin
- Jan. 7—Baldwin-Wallace at Oberlin
- Jan. 14—Hiram at Hiram
- Jan. 18—Western Reserve at Cleveland
- Jan. 25—Case at Oberlin
- Feb. 1—Muskogum at New Concord
- Feb. 4—Akron at Oberlin
- Feb. 8—Wooster at Oberlin
- Feb. 14—Michigan State at East Lansing
- Feb. 15—Michigan Normal at Ypsilanti
- Feb. 21—Grey Memorial game at Oberlin
- Feb. 25—Ohio Northern at Oberlin
- Mar. 3—Mt. Union at Oberlin

Faculty Notes

Mr. James Husst Hall presented a lecture recital in program music in the chapel of the College of Wooster on November 18, appearing under the auspices of the Fortnightly Musical Club. On November 26 he gave a talk before the Oberlin Sorosis Club on Music in the Balkans.

The committee on the organ for the new Hall Auditorium recently were in Memphis and Chicago listening to various organs. Director Shaw and Professors Andrews, Hall, Lothrop, and Yeamans made the trip.

Laboratory Outline in Comparative Physiology, by Charles G. Rogers, professor of comparative physiology, Oberlin, has been published recently by McGraw-Hill. This book is supplementary to the textbook, *Comparative Physiology*, by Dr. Rogers, published in 1927.

Professor Frederick B. Artz, of the department of history, was the guest speaker on December 6 of the Civics and Political Science department of the Elyria Woman's Club. He spoke on "European Opinions of America."

Dr. Louis E. Lord spoke before the Athena Club of the International Institute, Cleveland, December 13, recounting his experiences in Greece as a member of the faculty of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

In the North American Review for January is an article by Dr. Lloyd Taylor, professor of physics, on "The Mystery of the Cosmic Ray." Extended reference is made in it to the work in that field done by Robert A. Millikan, '91, and Ira S. Bowen, '19. The Journal of Engineering Education, in October, carried an article by Professor Taylor on "Laws of Motion under Constant Power."

Frank C. McDonald, for the past three years a member of Oberlin's physics faculty, became this year associate professor of physics, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Professor Harry N. Holmes, head of the chemistry department, delivered a series of three lectures, December 26-28, at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

President E. H. Wilkins spent several days in New York on college business early in December.

Dean C. N. Cole lead a discussion at the central Ohio conference on supervision and teacher training held at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, November 22 and 23. The subject of the discussion was "Subject-

matter Courses for Teachers from the Viewpoint of the College of Liberal Arts."

Professor Frank H. Shaw, director of the Conservatory, was the guest of Ossip Grabilowitsch, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, at a concert given by the orchestra on November 22. The program was given over entirely to the works of Russian composers and marked the first performance in America of Alexander Glazounow's latest symphony, which Mr. Glazounow himself conducted and in which Vladimir Horowitz appeared at the piano.

Dean T. W. Graham attended a three-day conference of presidents and deans of theological seminaries held at Drew school of theology, Madison, N. J., in December. Dean Graham presented a paper on the curriculum at Oberlin, and his experiments with it.

On December 8, Dr. Graham delivered the university sermon at the University of Illinois and by request spoke upon his interpretation of Paul.

Professor Walter M. Horton of the Graduate School of Theology attended a faculty conference for college faculty men and women of Indiana colleges on Saturday, December 7, at Indianapolis. He spoke twice on the subjects, "Present-day Problems and Tendencies in Religion," and "Brief Survey of Modern Religious Movements and an Appraisal of Them."

Professor C. W. Savage, director of athletics and head of the physical education department, was elected to the presidency of the Ohio Conference at a meeting of that body December 2 in Columbus.

Mr. Fred Foreman, instructor in geology, received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in December. His thesis was published recently in Journal of Economic Geology.

Louis J. Miskovsky, son of the late Professor L. F. Miskovsky, died at his home in Sandusky November 7.

Doren E. Lyon, superintendent of buildings and grounds, attended a meeting of superintendents of buildings and grounds of American Colleges in Washington, D. C., early in December.

Professor Oscar Jaszi is the author of a new book recently announced by the University of Chicago Press, "The Dissolution of the Hapsburg Monarchy, a failure in civic training."

Professor R. P. Jameson delivered two addresses before a joint meeting

of the Modern Language Section of the Illinois High School conference and the Illinois Modern Language Association held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on Friday, November 22. The subject of his first address, delivered in the morning, was "Pronunciation.—How much Phonetics"; his second, in the afternoon, "The Modern Language Club."

The World Peace Foundation of Boston recently called upon professors in universities teaching foreign trade to name the books in their specialty which they would recommend. Thirty professors responded with more than one hundred recommendations. Of the works named, only four received more votes than "International Commercial Policies," of which Professor Paul S. Peirce of the Oberlin department of economics is joint author.

Dr. Delphine Hanna is now living at 240 South Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y., and is always happy to see or have letters from her "girls."

New Vacation Schedule

Agitation by students for a change in the Christmas vacation schedule for this season led the faculty in December to revise its plans completely. Vacation this year started on December 20 and work is to be resumed January 3.

These two dates will hereafter hold as the regular dates regardless of the day of the week, except when Christmas comes on Friday, Saturday or Sunday. If on Friday, vacation will start the 19th. If on either of the other days the date will be the 21st. The closing dates will shift accordingly, but in no case falling on Saturday, Sunday or Monday.

The regulation setting the Easter holiday remains the same. It is timed so as always to include the Friday after the first Thursday in April. This is the date of the meetings of the Ohio Intercollegiate Teachers' Association. Practically all Ohio colleges plan their vacation so their faculty members will be free to attend these meetings. The Oberlin vacation is of ten days duration beginning on Saturday noon and closing at 8 a. m. on the second Tuesday following.

Commencement also occurs regularly. It is fixed for the Tuesday that falls between June 15 and 21, inclusive. The college year begins just 39 weeks prior to commencement. With three weeks out for vacation it leaves 36 weeks of actual school work. (For some students the last three words might need to be qualified).

Radio Program of Oberlin Music, January 18

By Professor James Husst Hall, '14

In recent years friends of Oberlin have heard a number of the Conservatory Faculty and the Glee Clubs over the radio, but on Saturday evening, January 18 (eighteen), from Station WTAM, Cleveland, (1070 Kilocycles) (280.2 Meters), they can hear an Oberlin College hour sponsored by the College. This biggest publicity party the College has ever planned has been arranged by the Oberlin Student Concert Direction under the management of Professor Don Morrison. David Moyer, soloist, and one hundred and fifty students representing four organizations will appear in the large Assembly Hall of the new WTAM station. Stokowski may direct in his shirt sleeves but our representatives will present a more colorful picture, the Band in their gorgeous uniforms of crimson and gold, the Men's Glee Club in their dress suits, the A Cappella Choir and the Oberlin-Lakeside Vested String Choir in their robes.

At ten o'clock the program opens with Jason Noble Pierce's Ten Thousand Strong, our most popular college song, presented by the Band and the ensemble of students. Next on the program is a selection by the Oberlin College Concert Band, Professor Arthur Williams director. There are three student bands in Oberlin and this concert band is by all odds the best band that has ever represented the school. The brilliant young pianist, David Moyer, will appear as the one soloist of the evening. Professor Moyer, who is beginning his fifth year on the Oberlin faculty did extensive concert work in Amer-

ica and Europe before coming here.

The Oberlin Men's Glee Club, celebrating their Jubilee season, will present the next number under the direction of Mr. John E. Wirkler, who has led our glee clubs for the last 25 years. Then you will hear the Oberlin-Lakeside Vested String Choir, Professor Don Morrison, originator and director. This group of 16 conservatory students played at the Lakeside, Ohio, assembly last summer and with such success that they and the Oberlin-Lakeside orchestra have been re-engaged for the season of 1930. The first half of the program will close with a number by the A Cappella choir, Oberlin's newest musical organization, under the direction of our new professor of choral music, Mr. Olaf Christiansen. This choir of 55 voices, chosen from the whole student body last September, has been rehearsing four times each week and you can expect a musical treat. In the latter half of the program each organization appears again and the hour will close with the ensemble singing John Prindle Scott's Evening Hymn. Issue your invitations now for an Oberlin party Saturday evening, January 18, Eastern Standard time, 10-11; Central, 9-10; Rocky Mountain, 8-9; Pacific, 7-8. Perhaps if you let WTAM or the Alumni Association know that you listened in and enjoyed the program they may arrange another at a future date.

After little more than a month of rehearsals the new A Cappella choir made its first appearance at the first Wednesday evening's recital of No-

vember, singing *Salvation Is Created*, Tschénokoff; *Our Father*, Gretchaninoff; and the *Cherubim Song* by Glinka. Already the angular individuality of voices had been smoothened and there was much of beauty in the performance. Mr. Christiansen, the new director of choral music, has worked wonders in this short period and we anticipate the later appearances of the group which we believe will soon become one of the choirs of first rank in this country.

The Oberlin Conservatory Trio, Mrs. William Mason Bennett, piano, Mr. Maurice Kessler, violin, Mr. Friedrich Goeruer, 'cello, opened their season on November 19 with Mozart's Trio in E Major. Then followed a trio for clarinet, 'cello and piano by Beethoven, the clarinet part ably played by Mr. George E. Wahn, a new member of our faculty. There was vivid contrast between these first two trios, so naive and simple, and the final number, the Brahms Op. 101, which seemed royally rich in texture and rhythmic play.

We have never heard Mr. Raymond Cerf play as well as he did in his recital on November 21, and we have pleasant memories of his recitals these past two years. The poetry of the *Poème* by Chausson was beautifully brought to us. In a group of smaller compositions the *Cortège* by Lilli Boulanger and *La Vida Breve* by de Falla transcribed by Kreisler were especially well done. The program closed with the G Minor Bruch Concerto. Mr. Axel Skjerne was the sympathetic accompanist who contributed so much to the pleasure of the evening.

On December 9 Mr. Skjerne, pianist, and Mr. Cerf, violinist, presented a sonata recital, playing the Beethoven Op. 30, No. 2, the Brahms Op. 78, and the Franck Sonata in A Major. This was a feast of great music, played in the grand style. It was lovely throughout, but we recall with particular pleasure the Adagio and Scherzo of the Beethoven, the flowing cantabile of the first movement of the Brahms and the rare poetry of the Recitative-Fantasia in the Franck.

The Oberlin College Band, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Williams, has made remarkable progress in the past two years. There are now two men's bands and the newly organized Women's Band. The Concert Band gave their first concert of the season in Warner Hall on December 3, playing amongst other numbers the Atlantis Suite by Safranek and The



Oberlin-Lakeside Orchestra

Song of the Marching Men by Hadley. The tone has improved much and in matters of ensemble and intonation the advance is decided. Certainly this was the best band concert by Oberlin College representatives that I have heard. The new organization made their maiden bow in The War March of the Priests from Mendelssohn's *Athalie*. Mr. Waln had drilled the band but the student director of the evening was Miss Yeager. The soloist of the evening was Mr. George E. Waln, the new teacher of wind instruments in the Conservatory, who played the Concertino for Clarinet by Weber. Both solo parts and the band accompaniment gave pleasure.

Oberlin has frequently heard and approved of artists long before the general public has come to know of their merit. On November 5 the American debut of a Russian cellist proved to be a gala night for Oberlin. Some of us had thought that Casals would go down in cello history as a sort of legendary figure, *à la Liszt*, but already there has risen one who has eclipsed all rivals. His name is Piatigorsky and if you can, hear him. His playing is a true revelation. A tone of gorgeous warmth and variety, commanded by a most sensitive musician with a transcendental technique—all this and more one finds in this new wonder.

When Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch made his appearance as conductor of the Detroit Symphony in their concert of November 12, the audience gave him a real ovation. There was magic in the air and the orchestra responded nobly with one of the finest orchestral concerts we have heard in years. The chief number was the Franck symphony. The audience was so enthusiastic at the end of the concert that Mr. Gabrilowitsch for the first time in six years I am told responded with an encore—the First Roumanian Rhapsody by Enesco. We all hope that we may hear this poetic master and his excellent band of players next season.

The Smallman A Cappella Choir, in their colorful Spanish costumes, presented a well-varied program on November 26. These adult voices have an emotional range and intensity that, for many, more than compensated for occasional lapses in technique. Perhaps the most difficult bit of choral performance I have ever heard occurred in the Grainger Song of the Jungle which the choir nevertheless sung with glorious ease.

Seldom has an Oberlin audience

been so enthusiastic at a piano recital as they were the other evening when Josef Lhevinne played for over two hours. Both he and the audience seemed as fresh at the ending as at the beginning of this memorable evening. The inhuman demands in the variations that Brahms wrote on a theme by Paganini—perhaps the most difficult composition in all pianoforte literature—were met with an artistic ease and rightness that none of the hearers had experienced before. Great artistry never astounds but one may wonder as we all did during this recital.

There are some fine concerts to come in the artist recital course and we are listing below these engagements.

London String Quartet, Jan. 14.
Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, Jan. 22.
Barrere Little Symphony, Feb. 11.
Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, Mch. 18.
The Cleveland Orchestra, Mch. 25.
Mischa Elman, violinist, April 10.
All concerts are at 7:30 in Finney Chapel.

On November 1 the Conservatory was host to the eminent English musician, Mr. Ernest Fowles, who gave three delightful lectures illustrated by his own excellent piano playing. He spoke on Bach, Musical Judgment and Modern Music.

The Faculty entertained the students of the Conservatory on Thanksgiving evening. Students from Miss Nash's course in Dramatic Expression presented a delightful play; Mr. Yeamans played some numbers from his clever operetta, *Little Red Riding Hood*; Mrs. Florence Jenney Hall sang the solo part of *On the Banks of the Plum* from Yeaman's *In Bagdad*, and all joined in the chorus. There was other group singing, musical stunts and later, dancing on the first floor which had been miraculously transformed by the decorating committee.

Graduate Fellowships

There are available for women graduates of Oberlin College for the year 1930-31 the Aelioian Fellowship of \$500 and the Gilchrist-Potter Prize Fund. The first is limited to graduates who were also members of the Aelioian Society. The second may be awarded to any self-supporting woman graduate who wishes to go forward with graduate study.

Applications for either of these funds should be made to Professor C. G. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Graduate Study, before March 15.

The Chinese Bell

The beautiful Chinese bell which has just been received by the College, the gift of Dr. H. H. K'ung, '06, has been placed on exhibition in the central gallery of the Allen Art Museum.

Dr. K'ung secured this bell for the College at the suggestion of President Henry C. King, who had been greatly attracted by the beauty of tone of the Chinese bells which he heard at the time of his visit to China in 1910-11.

The bell is a large one, nearly five feet in height, cast in beautiful bronze. The inscriptions on the bell tell that it was originally hung in the temple of the Goddess of Great Mercy at Hangchow. The bell was cast in 1835. It is therefore almost exactly the same age as Oberlin College, which was founded two years previously. Inscriptions on the bell state that this goddess will watch over the foundations of the country that they may be kept stable always, that she will prosper the business of the country causing it to increase for the good of all the people, and that her blessing will be upon the development of religion in the country. Near the rim of the bell are the famous Pa Kua (Eight Symbols) which are used so commonly as a decorative motif. Around these eight signs has grown up a whole school of divination.

A Mrs. Fu gave the largest contribution, twenty Chinese dollars. Most of the gifts were only of one or two dollars. The total pledged by the 234 contributors was four hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The rest of the surface of the bell is covered with the names of the very many donors who contributed to its cost. It is interesting to note that while the names of men indicate they gave modest amounts, in a number of cases the women who contributed gave many times as much.

A committee has been appointed to study the matter of the proper housing for the bell, which may remain in the Art Building or be hung appropriately out of doors as it was in China.

The campus put on a beautiful winter appearance for the students two days before they went home for the holidays. Student carol singers strolled the streets early Sunday morning prior to vacation, the churches gave special musical programs, and final chapel services were given to a Christmas message by President Wilkins and music by the A Cappella choir.

Noted Lecturers Visits Oberlin

Special lectures at Oberlin during December, and the latter part of November were of great variety.

On November 20, Edith Wynn Matthison appeared in a recital of Shakespeare, Shelley and Wordsworth, under the auspices of the department of English. Miss Matthison had not been in Oberlin for three years, and at present is on a tour of the mid-west with her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy.

Burton Holmes, one of the foremost travel lecturers in America, presented a travelogue on "Siam, the Land of Chang," November 25, motion pictures depicting the curious life and fantastic beauty of the most colorful of the Oriental kingdoms.

The Martin Foundation lectures this year were delivered by Professor Robert Seymour Conway, of the University of Manchester, England. On November 27, Professor Conway spoke on "Ancient Empires and the Modern World"; on November 29, "Virgil as a Student of Homer." Professor Conway holds honorary degrees from the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin and Padua, and is a fellow in the British Academy. He delivered the Harvard lectures in 1927.

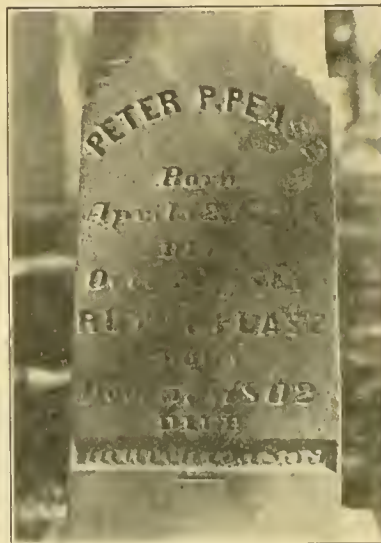
The department of history brought Dr. Howard Robinson of Miami University to Oberlin December 6 to give a lecture on British Imperial Conferences. Dr. Robinson is the author of the widely read "Development of the British Empire," and "History of Great Britain."

Dr. E. Allison Peers, of the University of Liverpool, delivered two addresses on December 13. In the afternoon he spoke on "Spain, its Cities and Peoples," and in the evening on "Spanish Art." This latter lecture is one of the Baldwin lectures, made possible by the fund reestablished by the founders of Baldwin Cottage. The first Baldwin lecture of the season was delivered December 7 by Dr. C. R. Morey, chairman of the department of art and archaeology, Princeton University, who spoke on "Gothic Style." Dr. Peers is now visiting professor of Modern Comparative Literature at Columbia University during the academic year and has been invited to teach at the University of California during the summer session of 1930. In 1918 Professor Peers founded the Modern Humanities Research Association, an international body of researchers in modern languages and literature. The journal of the association is the *Modern Language Review*. He is also the

author of a number of books dealing chiefly with Spanish mysticism and romanticism, and also with travel in Spain.

The Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America this year is Professor Charles T. Seltman, of Cambridge University, England. Dr. Seltman spoke on History in Greek Coins, on December 12. He is the author of several books on coinage and history and has untangled exceptionally vexing problems in the science of numismatics.

Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, who is professor of American Literature at the University of Berlin and one of the directors of the American Institute of that university, lectured December 16 in English on the Youth Movement in Germany, under the auspices of the German department. Professor Schoenemann is widely known in Europe as the most important German authority on American conditions. He has spent a number of years in the United States, notably as professor of German at Harvard, and has written extensively on American conditions.



First Settlers

The 1929 series of lectures brought here by the Causey Fund were delivered on November 21 and 22. The general subject of the lectures was the question of the movements of peace factions in their measures against war. The speakers were Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director of the foreign policy association of New York City, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York City, Professor Parker T. Moon, professor of international relations, Columbia university, and Professor C. R. Fish, professor of history, University of Wisconsin.

On January 3, Professor Wolfgang Hiepe of the University of Holland is to give an illustrated lecture in German under the auspices of the German department. William Beebe, director of Tropical Research, New York Zoölogical Society, will give his illustrated lecture, *Two Miles Down*, January 10.

Outing Club Formed

The Oberlin Outing Club has been organized and is shortly to be incorporated. Its purpose is for the improvement and development of recreation facilities for men.

Since the purchase and lease of about 65 acres of land on Chance Creek and the Vermilion River the students have been frequent visitors. The formation of this club is to encourage the use of these grounds, to provide means of getting to them, and to plan programs for their use. One committee is to lay out trails.

Two cabins are now available for the men. One was on the ground when the property was acquired, the other is the cabin given three years ago by William D. Westervelt, '71, to the Y. M. C. A. and located on Black River. During the past summer it was moved to a commanding site on the Vermilion.

Membership in the Outing Club is to be of three kinds—regular, sustaining, and life. The fees will be \$1.00, \$5.00, and \$50.00 respectively. Students, former students, alumni, faculty members, trustees, and possibly others living in or near Oberlin may be granted memberships. Oberlin men are eligible. An invitation is extended by the officers of the club to all alumni interested in fostering an outdoor life among the men students to become members.

Coasting and skiing parties were inaugurated last year and are again in evidence this winter. The cabins are in especial demand over weekends. Altogether about 50 men can be accommodated in them.

Grades Again Announced

After heated and prolonged discussions in the Vox Populi columns of the Review, and considerable oral debate, both formal and informal among the students, the general faculty voted to accept the three recommendations made by the special faculty committee on the grading question.

Last spring, the practice of giving out grades to students was abolished, their bluebooks and rating being designated either as passing or failing. The former system of grading was retained in recording.

A quite general dissatisfaction came to exist among the students, although a minority stood out for the new system. As a result of the generally aroused acuteness of feeling in the matter, the faculty committee made three recommendations which are now in force. Grades will be returned to freshmen, since students coming from high schools of differing standards are unable to gauge their performance without a knowledge of grades. Comments and criticism, permitted under the other system, are insufficient. Grades will also be returned in the case of sophomores, as they evidently need the information as much as the freshmen. Juniors and seniors will receive grades unless they explicitly request professors to withhold them. The committee believes that students entering their major work and looking forward to graduate work will in many cases need these measures of their achievement. The committee recommends that teachers keep a record of the number of cases in which students request that grades be not returned, in order that it may know the exact extent and force of student sentiment in the matter. They will continue to study grading systems with the view to improving the present plan.

Personnel Officers to Meet in Oberlin

The Conference of College Personnel Officers will be held in Oberlin early in the fall of 1930. The organization comprises personnel officers of the colleges and universities of the middle west and a few from the east. The meetings the past year were held at Purdue and Wabash.

The conference comes to Oberlin upon the special invitation of the college through Personnel Director J. Anthony Humphreys. Mr. Humphreys was one of the speakers at this year's conference.

Work for Honors

Sixty students, twenty-nine seniors and thirty-one juniors, thirteen men and sixteen women, are working for honors this year. The students meet with their instructors once a week for an hour or more. The discussions are not only concerned with the work in the courses but with gaining a broader knowledge and fuller appreciation of the subjects in their field.

The English department has the largest number of candidates, having twelve; French is second with seven; Sociology six; five each for Classics, History, Mathematics; Chemistry four; Economics and Zoölogy three each; Geology, German two; and one each in the departments of Bible, Philosophy, Physics, Psychology, and Spanish.

No Decision Debates

The conference of Ohio Debate coaches have decided that there will be no decision debates in which Oberlin will participate, and there will be no separate rebuttal speeches. One subject to be used with Western Reserve, Wooster, Ohio Wesleyan, and Allegheny will be whether or not too many young people are going to college.

There will be many extension debates, off campus debates before civic organizations in which freshmen will be able to take part. The candidates are being judged on the following points, listed in order of importance: 1, intelligence; 2, industry; 3, personality; 4, good voice; 5, experience.

Miss Julia Fairchild of Sheperdstown, W. Va., of the class of '93, has contributed a gift of fifty dollars to be awarded next spring to Oberlin's best woman debater.

Mr. Grove Patterson, '05, of Toledo will give the \$50 prize to the best man debater, as he has for several years.



James Brand

Changes on West Lorain Street

East Lodge is no more, as far as name is concerned. Hereafter the building for many generation of students known as the Johnson House, then East Lodge, is now the Geography Building. It is the first structure west of Severance Chemical Laboratory on West Lorain Street.

There are four old wooden houses left on West Lorain Street between the laboratory and Woodland Avenue. The one whose name has just been changed comes under the control of the geology department and will be used especially for classes in geography. There will be both classroom and laboratory facilities.

West Lodge, the next building in the row, has become a service building. The lower floor is used by the faculty stenographers and the photostatic service; the second floor is studio and workshop for the college photographer. This for many years was a girls' dormitory, maintained by the West sisters.

The third building was also a privately operated dormitory for girls before it became college property and will be torn down.

On the corner of Lorain Street and Woodland Avenue is the surviving portion of Colonial Hall which is now used by the college to store newspapers and books for which there is not room available at Carnegie Library.

Library and \$10,000 Left to College

The will of Theodore E. Burton provides that the bulk of his books and manuscripts and \$10,000 should go to Oberlin College. A few of his books are to go to Western Reserve and the Cleveland Law library.

The Shausi Schools are to have \$1,000. Canton Christian College, and Tuskegee receive small amounts, and a number of his servants and employees are remembered. Three-fourths of the residue of the estate goes to his niece, Miss Grace Burton, and the balance is divided among ten other relatives. The estimated value of the estate is \$750,000.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS
ABOUT
THE OBERLIN RADIO HOUR
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Intramural Program in Full Swing

The Intramural program is in full swing. During the fall class leagues were conducted in football and soccer, and a house league in speed-ball. The annual fall All-College Tennis Tournament had some 60 men take part in it. The annual Student-Faculty Golf match was played, with the faculty on the long end as usual. A large number of men participated in Intramural, Inter-House, and Inter-Class Cross Country. This winter basketball leads in interest but handball, volley-ball, and wrestling have many devotees. The indoor track season will start shortly.

"A chance for every man to get into the game and to play the game well, and to become thereby a keener and stronger man and a better fellow"—that's the Intramural opportunity as President Wilkins sees it.

The Intramural Division of the Physical Education Department is attempting to offer to every student and faculty member the opportunity to take part in some form of sport or recreative activity as regularly as his interest and time will permit. The department hopes to establish a tradition in Oberlin that the time from 4:00 to 5:30 p. m. will be given over to active recreational interests, with every one taking part. With this in view a broad, diversified program of sports is offered which is divided into the Fall, Winter and Spring activities. The sports of each season are conducted under four natural divisions, as follows: Class Athletics, House Athletics, Informal and Recreational Activities, and Faculty Recreation. There are from fourteen to twenty activities in progress each season of the year.

The calendar of sports is as follows:

FALL			
Class	House	Informal	Faculty
Football	Speedball	Boxing	Field Hockey
Soccer	Volleyball	Wrestling	Golf
Tennis	Cross Country	Fencing	Volleyball
Cross Country		Tumbling and	Handball
Golf		Gymnastics	
Swimming		Sigma Delta Psi	
Handball		Hiking	
WINTER			
Class	House	Informal	Faculty
Basketball	Basketball	Boxing	Volleyball
Handball	Indoor Track	Wrestling	Handball
Wrestling	Handball	Fencing	Indoor Golf
Indoor Track	Swimming	Tumbling and	
		Gymnastics	
		Sigma Delta Psi	
SPRING			
Class	House	Informal	Faculty
Track	Playgroundball	Sigma Delta Psi	Tennis
Swimming	Track	Tramping	Golf
Baseball	Volleyball	Swimming	Baseball
Tennis		Volleyball	Tramping
Golf			

ATHLETIC EFFICIENCY TESTS

Events	Medal	Monogram
100-Yd.	10%	11%
220-Yd.	23½	26%
440-Yd.	53½	62
880-Yd.	2:5	2:20
1-Mile	4:40	5:25
2-Mile	10:15	12:
120 Hurdles	16½	18:
220 Hurdles	26%	30:
Pole Vault	10 Ft.	8 Ft.
Shot Put (12 lb.)	41 Ft.	30 Ft.
Discus	110 Ft.	85 Ft.
Broad Jump	21 Ft.	16 Ft. 6 In.
High Jump	5 Ft. 7 In.	4 Ft. 10 In.
Javelin	140 Ft.	110 Ft.

All men enrolled in the College, Conservatory or Theological Seminary are eligible to compete in any of the sports promoted, except those in which they have won a Varsity letter.

The Intramural system is now operating under the competitive managerial plan, with an unlimited number of Freshman candidates trying out for managerships, four Sophomores to be selected from the Freshman group, three Juniors from the Sophomore group, and two Seniors from the Junior group. The two Senior managers, together with the Director of Intramurals and the Department of Physical Education, form the advisory board and determine the policies of the division. Numerals and special managerial awards are made to the underclass managers, and special sweater and letter awards to the upperclass managers. The student managers assist in the organization and administration of the entire program and derive much valuable experience in organization and leadership.

Permanent All-Sports cups, awarded on the basis of points won during the year, are kept in connection with class and house sport. Special indi-

vidual medals are given in connection with individual all College sports such as tennis, golf, handball, wrestling, etc. The ability to complete the all-round athletic tests carries with it admission into the honorary national athletic fraternity of Sigma Delta Psi and the pin of this organization.

One of the fine features of the program is the granting of Oberlin Athletic Efficiency Medals and Monograms to men meeting certain marks in the standard track and field events.

The Oberlin Efficiency Silver Medal is given to any man who obtains the mark set in column one in any one of the events. The O. A. E. Monogram is given to any man reaching the mark in column two in five different events.

Six tennis courts at the Athletic Field, and the Warner Gymnasium with handball courts and special exercise rooms for wrestling, boxing and fencing are open to students at all hours of the day.

Arrangements have been made with the Y. M. C. A. at Elyria for the use of the swimming pool, so that Oberlin students on presentation of a card from the Intramural Division may swim at any time when classes are not being held.

Student membership may be secured in the Oberlin Golf Club.

Chance Creek, on the Vermilion River, offers opportunity for week-end camping and hiking trips.

1930 Class Gift

The class of 1930 has made their class gift in the form of added funds for a campus bulletin board. The classes of '21, '23, '24, '25 have previously made gifts to the fund. The board is to be of bronze, 7 feet high, with three sections, each 5 feet wide. A possible location is that between Warner and Peters Halls. It will take the place of the signs on the corner of West College and Professor Streets.

Adventures in Fairyland

KASPERLE'S ADVENTURES, by Josephine Siebe. Translated by Florence Geiser. '11. Pictures by Frank Tobias. The Macmillan Company. 1929.

I turned an idle page to look
Into my twenty-thousandth book,
And once again around me stood
The black trunks of the magic wood;
Again, behind the twisted oak,
I spied a wisp of witch's smoke.
A flippant bird said, "Welcome
home,"

And by the path there perched a
gnome

On a red mushroom. With a grin
He chortled: "Well, where have
you been?"

Fifteen years ago for many of us the iron gates clanged shut on the German Land of Fairy. This book pushes back the curtain from a forgotten world. With the opening sentence: "About a hundred years ago there stood in the midst of a forest an old house," we find ourselves in a land of fun and folk-joy, a place that never was and eternally is, where anything may happen in a bubble-pricking time, where life in village and castle is flooded with golden glamor, and no horror, be it ever so hair-lifting, is really very bad after all.

Master Friedolin, the wood carver, in his little forest cottage, spends his days and years, as his forefathers have done for generations, making wooden dolls for puppet theatres. Among these marionettes Kasperle—the Italian Pinocchio, our own Punch—is his favorite and specialty. One day he finds a real live Kasperle in his great-great-grandfather's chest. The little fellow had been given a sleeping potion by a malicious apprentice ninety years before, and is just waking up. With a mighty yawn and sneeze he steps out, shaking the dust from his ragged little clown clothes, and becomes the living model of the wood carver and the playmate of his foster-daughter, Liebetraut. The incarnation of mischief is Kasperle, with his grotesque nose and wide mouth and glistening, merry eyes. The more trouble he makes, the more everybody loves him.

But Kasperle always want to run away when spring comes, and this Kasperle gives his family the slip. In Peter's coat and Fritzie's trousers, that he snitches from the bank while their owners are taking a swim, he sets out. As goose-herd at hard old Farmer Strohkopf's he is the torment both of his charges and his overseers; as kitchen boy and secret pal of dainty Rosemary in the castle his

stay is short,—for after a tumble into a keg of whipped cream and a nap in the Duke's silken bed he has no choice but flight; as protegee of Schoolmaster Habermus he is the adored comrade of the children and the merry undoing of school discipline; as friend of Goat-herd Michel he lives luxuriously in the closed ducal palace, nibbling smoked sausages, until discovery drives him out. And when Mr. Severin, the fiddler, puts Kasperle into his black trunk and carries him back to his cottage home, right under the noses of all the people who have set their traps for him, either to cherish or punish, the thrills are doubled. Of course Kasperle gets home, and Mr. Severin marries Liebetraut. Everything happens exactly as it should.

Mrs. Geiser's retelling of the tale is genuinely English and genuinely German, a delicate achievement. How difficult it is to be true both to the spirit and to the letter only the mediator between English and German knows. Closely related in mood as the two languages are, they are far apart in cadence and phrase pattern. The translator's devotion to the naive subtleties of the original has led her safely past many a temptation to an easy, un-German short cut, and has given us not merely a charming story, but a piece of accurate and finished workmanship.

The publishers have supplied *Kasperle's* Adventures a gay and pleasing make-up. And the delightful pictures of Frank Tobias will be a satisfaction to child readers. A few sophisticated elders, perhaps, who are taking Kasperle and his ilk quite seriously, now that contemporary theatre art has sent our actors back to the marionette to school, may find the illustrations too purely grotesque. We might like a robber face that would really frighten Aunt Mummeline, a tearful Kasperle that would really make us cry. But after all, the pictures are not made for such carpers.

The book has been made the Children's Book of the Month, and will be sure to reach many children. It should have an adult public as well.

FLORENCE JENNEY, '07.

Many Hold Fellowships

Chemistry, with ten, leads the list of subjects in which graduates of Oberlin were given fellowships, scholarships or honor assistantships else-

where for graduate work last year and this.

Sociology, Geology and Geography follow with seven each, Fine Arts and Botany have four, then come History, Philosophy and Political Science with three, Classics, Education and English have two, while Anatomy, Biology, Economics, German, Latin, Law, Medicine, Physiology, Physics, Plant Pathology, Psychology, Romance Languages, Spanish, Theology and Zoölogy have one.

Thirty-seven colleges and universities are represented: Baker University, Baldwin-Wallace College, Bates College, Bryn Mawr College, Chicago Theological Seminary, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, Colgate University, Colorado College, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, Iowa State University, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Lincoln College, University of Maryland, Meredith College, Miami University, University of Minnesota, Mount Holyoke College, University of Nebraska, New York School of Social Work, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, University of Pittsburgh, Pomona College, Princeton University, Radcliffe College, Smith College, Washington University, Westminster College, Western Reserve, University of Wisconsin, Yale University, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, England, Fiskien Christian College.

Tune in January 18

WTAM

—o—

Eastern Standard Time, 10-11 p.m.
Central Standard Time, 9-10 p.m.
Mountain Standard " 8-9 p.m.
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—o—

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MEN'S GLEE CLUB

STUDENT BAND

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VESTED STRING CHOIR

DAVID MOYER

—o—

It would mean much to us if you would write a line to WTAM, Cleveland, or Alumni Association, Oberlin, telling if you enjoy the program and want another sometime.

Suggested Reading List

LAUGHING BOY, by Oliver La Farge. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50. It appears to be a good season for novels. Here is one of the most delightful stories I have read in many a day. It is original—the hero and heroine are Navajo Indians—it is convincing, it is beautifully put together, and it is full of poetry. For a few hours one is translated to “the land of journey’s ending” and there one is content to stay.—C. H. A. Wager.

LE ROMAN ET LES IDEES EN ANG LE TERRE. L'ENFLUENCE DE LA SCIENCE, 1860-1890, by Madeleine L. Cazamian. Paris, Istra, 1923-IX-484 pp. Bibliography of the English Novel. Pp. 455-472.—R. P. Jameson.

K'UNGTSE UND DER KONFUZIANISMUS, by Richard Wilhelm. Berlin, Samnium Goeschen, 979. The many alumni of Oberlin whose interest in China has been awakened through Oberlin's projects in Shansi will welcome this brief but comprehensive manual by one of the most learned of German sinologists. Scientific care and popular presentation are combined in a singularly effective way.—G. H. Danton.

MUSIC IN INDUSTRY, by Kenneth C. Clark. Published by The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, New York. 383 pp. The author gives many concrete examples of the use of music by commercial organizations, and his story of 267 bands, 182 orchestras, 176 choruses, and other groups should give a certain measure of comfort to those who fear that the artistic life is entirely dying out. And, besides, “it pays.”—K. W. Gehrken.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDICINE, by Charles Joseph Singer. Oxford Press, 1928. Price \$3.00. In recent years no field of studies has contributed so much to our knowledge of the past as the history of science. Much has been written on this subject in the years since the war, though often from so technical a point of view that the layman is not able to follow it. This work by Professor Singer of the University of London is accurate and readable, and contains much about the growth of chemistry and biology as well as the story of medicine.—F. B. Artz.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS, by Bertrand Russell. Horace Liveright. \$3.00. When the conditions for which institutions and customs have provided are changed, it is reasonable that we change our institutions and customs. The institution Mr. Russell discusses is marriage; the customs those connected with sex. In a study of the factors that have determined our conceptions of marriage and of sex morality, Mr. Russell concludes that these conceptions must be reconstructed. He points to false beliefs operative in the past (e.g. that what is bodily is sinful); to new present knowledge that should operate now (e.g. birth control knowledge); to woman's chang-

ing status, that should give her new obligations and rights. The book is sane and clearly written, and if it seems offensive to the feelings of some of us, it would be well to consider again with Mr. Russell the history of these feelings.—A. M. Frye.

DANGER SPOTS IN WORLD POPULATION, by Warren Thompson. Alfred A. Knopf, 1929. This book deals with the whole question of war and peace as it relates to the numbers of people in the various parts of the world and the distribution of population in relation to the land areas. It is a readable book, written in a style that is simple and interesting. It is a book that the general reader will find profitable and stimulating. I would highly recommend it.—N. L. Sims.

SCIENCE AND THE UNSEEN WORLD, by A. S. Eddington. Published by Allen L. Umvin, London. This little volume of fifty pages is the publication of this year's Swarthmore Lecture, delivered before the Society of Friends in London. Mr. Eddington feels that while there is today no tendency to reduce everything to manifestations of matter, there is nevertheless a popular belief in another materialism, the idea of the universal dominance of Scientific Law. Scientific laws are in the last analysis reducible to mathematical equations or symbols. It is with these symbols that the scientist deals. He is not interested in the realities behind the symbols. These realities are inscrutable and with them the methods of Science have made no headway. Mr. Eddington assures us, moreover, that those who wish to take cognizance of nothing but the measurements of the scientific world made by our sense organs are neglecting some of the most intimate facts of experience. Consciousness is not wholly, nor even primarily, a device for receiving sense impressions. Though he is a scientist, Mr. Eddington is of the opinion that in pursuing the mystical outlook we are just as much facing hard facts of experience as when we are dealing with the sense impressions that form the working material of science. The book is lucid and engaging. It follows the same theme as a part of the author's *Nature of the Physical World*, though with a surprisingly small duplication of phraseology. It may be read with pleasure by those who do and who do not agree with him.—L. W. Taylor.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES, President's Conference on Unemployment, Committee on Recent Economic Changes. 2 Vols., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1929. Pp. xxxvi, 950. \$7.50. An intensive study of the period 1922-1929 by experts of the highest rank. The eight years just passed have brought to the world at large and to the United States in particular a period of rapidly accelerated change probably unequalled in the history of the western world. In these vol-

umes is gathered together in careful statement, interpretation, and summary a tremendous mass of data, showing what has been happening during this period to agriculture, transportation, manufacture, marketing, construction, labor, money and credit, price movements, foreign trade, the consumption of goods and standards of living, and the income of the American people and its distribution. It is much more than a mere statistical compendium. Not for more than fifty years has there appeared so complete and yet so clear and vivid a succession of pictures of the dynamic life of a great people. For accuracy and succinctness of statement it has never been equalled. From henceforth no man can speak surely of these years until he has consulted these volumes.—H. A. Wooster.

THE FUTURE OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS, by Frederick Rand Rogers, Director of Health Education, New York State Education Department, school administration series edited by George D. Strayer and L. N. Engelhardt, Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1929. This book is a significant contribution to the solution of the vexing yet important problem of inter-institutional sports. Significant changes in the conduct of inter-school sports are taking place in California and New York. Based upon the experiences in these states, the author reviews the entire interscholastic program in its relation to education. If physical activities including games and athletic sports comprise desirable and useful agencies in the bringing up of youth, then educators all along the line from the elementary schools to the university should somehow be made aware of their values and the educational authorities should no longer merely tolerate these activities but incorporate them into the legitimate work of the school and college. In this book the author is making a great contribution not only to educators but to fathers and mothers who need understanding and guidance on this very important problem.—C. W. Savage.

Professor Wooster has made available through the Alumni Association a limited number of copies of Foster and Catching's *The Road to Plenty*.

This book is supposedly the background against which the recent conferences have been held between President Hoover and the group of business men that have been called to the White House during the past few weeks for the purpose of stimulating business to continued activity during the winter and coming spring in the face of the evident tendency toward depression following the stock exchange crash last fall.

It is stated that last year, during the presidential campaign, the plan for maintenance of prosperity sug-

gested in this book was presented to Mr. Hoover by ex-Governor Brewster of Maine and shortly thereafter Mr. Brewster was authorized by Hoover to announce on his behalf that if elected he would begin as soon as possible the building up of a prosperity reserve of \$3,000,000,000 for use in times of depression.

Alumni interested in reading this book may secure copies without charge by request to the Alumni Association while the supply lasts.

Twenty Scholarships to Be Offered

Twenty new scholarships are to be available for men next year. This becomes a possibility through the generosity of Amos C. Miller, '89, who provides half of them, and the college, which is to secure funds for or furnish the other ten.

The scholarships will be for full tuition for four years, provided the recipients maintain a certain scholarship grade. First and second honor men in high school will be eligible to apply.

Girls' Band Formed

The newest addition to the already large list of campus activities is a sixty-piece girls' band. Under the direction of Mr. Waln, of the Conservatory, the group has prospered in all respects, and appears to be a live organization.

The second or marching band formed this fall by the men has its future assured, with twenty-seven members now.

The concert band continues its brilliant work and has the warmest approval of the college. Their annual concert occurred on December 3.

Ten Years After Graduation

A study of the incomes of the members of the class of 1917 reveals that one member receives a salary of \$100,000 or more; eight receive \$25,000; 43 between \$10,000 and \$25,000; 86 between \$5,000 and \$10,000; 60 between \$3,000 and \$5,000; 22 between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and 6 less than \$2,000. The class from which these figures were secured was graduated from Princeton University, not Oberlin College. The median salary for this class ten years after graduation was \$6,000 and the average \$8,067. The first salary earned by most of the men must have come from Uncle Sam, for the account states that 93 per cent were in war service.

Exhibition of Physics Department

The physics department kept open house October 21, and this included an exhibition of all phases of departmental work and a lecture on the development of the electric light. During the Edison Week there was a display in the exhibition cases in the library of the development of artificial illumination commencing with the Greek pottery lamp and concluding with the latest form of incandescent electric lamp including a replica of Edison's original.

Griswold, '25, Solicitor General's Assistant

Erwin N. Griswold, '25, has become assistant to the solicitor general of the United States. This fine position, coming to so young a man, is a tribute to his high scholarship and his ability in law.



Mr. Griswold, who is only 25 years of age, has both his A.B. and A.M. from Oberlin and also holds two degrees from Harvard, bachelor of law and doctor of science of law. At Harvard he was editor of the Harvard Law Review, the highest honor that can come to a law student in that institution.

The young attorney's duties at Washington will consist of preparing and trying law suits in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the past several months Mr. Griswold has been assisting the Hoover Crime Commission in special research and has acted as an advisor on trusts for the American Law Institute. He is a member of the law firm of which his father is senior member, Griswold, Green, Palmer & Hadden of Cleveland. His parents are James H. Griswold, '98, and Hope Erwin Griswold, ex-'02. He has a brother, James W., member of the junior class in Oberlin, and a sister, Jane E., a member of the freshman class.

Dr. K'ung's Policies Create Attention

Waking up industrial China is one of the big tasks Dr. Hsiang H. K'ung, '06, has set himself as Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor of China.

To this end Dr. K'ung has had arranged great industrial expositions to be held in all the larger cities and throughout the provinces. He believes that through the eye is the quickest way to get the people to see the possibilities of developing a great domestic industrial life.

The exposition at Nanking and those held elsewhere have occasioned much notice and very favorable comment on the part of commercial leaders and the press, both Chinese and foreign.

To promote the development and wide consumption of Chinese manufactured and domestic products, to induce the people to study the methods of foreign manufacture, and to try to apply or adapt those methods to Chinese manufacture, are part of his program.

These expositions are elaborate and extensive. They treat with both raw and manufactured goods; educational and medical supplies and artistic goods, as well as the staples of life, come in for display. As one leaves the exposition he is confronted with the sign, "Go home, but do not forget the national goods."

A Tense Moment in the Hutchins Family

It was a tense moment when with great effort to control the emotion he felt President Robert Maynard Hutchins of Chicago University bestowed upon President William James Hutchins of Berea College the degree of doctor of laws.

It was our Bob Hutchins, faculty son, town boy, college student, officer in a score of student activities, speaker to his father, our Billy Hutchins, student and teacher.

The inauguration of President Hutchins took place at Chicago November 19 and it was on this occasion that the younger Hutchins was privileged as executive head of that university to confer this degree upon his own father. And more than the personal was involved, for William J. Hutchins by his clear vision, deep conviction and effective effort has brought Berea College to a place of high standing in the collegiate world. He was honored because of his ability as a college president, and it was

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most fitting that the honor should be conferred at this time and in this manner.

Much of the life of both men has been spent in Oberlin. William J. Hutchins was a student in the preparatory department from 1886-88, in the college '88-'90, and the seminary '93-'95. He took his A.B. from Yale in 1892 and his D.B. from Union Theological Seminary in 1896. During his seminary days in Oberlin he was a tutor of Greek in the Academy. In 1907 he returned to Oberlin as professor of homiletics and continued in that position till 1920, when he became president of Berea. That year Oberlin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Robert Hutchins grew up in Oberlin, attending grade school, then Oberlin Academy, and had spent two years, 1917-19, in college when the call of the war came to him and he joined the ambulance service. After his return to civilian life he went to Yale and completed his undergraduate work, receiving the A.B. degree in 1921. He later graduated from the law school at Yale. Oberlin made him a war member of the class of 1919, and in 1928 conferred an LL.D. upon him.

Hall of Fame Proposed

Mary Hosford Fisher, who was graduated from Oberlin College in 1841, the first woman college graduate in the United States, is to be one of six American women to be honored by a place in the proposed Hall of Fame for Women of the Genesee Valley in western New York. Mrs. Fisher's grave at Warsaw, N. Y., has been made a national shrine by women leaders.

Others to be similarly honored, college officials were told, are Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross; Frances E. Willard, organizer of the white ribbon forces in the fight for prohibition; Susan B. Anthony, equal suffrage advocate; Dr. Clara Swain, the first American woman medical missionary, who became a national figure in India, and Nareissa Prentice Whitman, who was instrumental in bringing the northwest territory into the Union.

Husteds Celebrate

November 11, 1879, Hubert G. Husted and Alberta Jackson were married in Norwalk, Ohio. They set up housekeeping in Oberlin and Dr. Husted opened an office as dentist. For the full fifty years, save for a three years' visit to

China, Dr. and Mrs. Husted have lived in Oberlin. How many student teeth the good doctor has filled or pulled is not recorded but many readers of this item will undoubtedly recall some of them.

Dr. and Mrs. Husted were honored on their golden anniversary by their many friends in Oberlin and elsewhere. Gifts, cablegrams, telegrams, callers were continually arriving for several days. A daughter, Clara (Mrs. Jesse B. Wolfe), of the class of 1906, is living at Tsinan, China, and a son, Hubert, of the class of 1908, is trust officer with the Cleveland Trust Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. May Served the College Long and Well

At the age of 86, Alfred E. May passed away on Thanksgiving day at his home on North Professor Street, Oberlin. For 26 years Mr. May was custodian of Peters Hall, retiring from active service about nine years ago.

Mr. May was looking forward to a college career when the Civil War broke. Instead of college halls it was battle fields that occupied his time and attention for the next few years. He was with Co. C, 7th Ohio Regiment, and in some of the most important battles of the war.

In the early nineties he moved to Oberlin and became a valued and honored citizen of the community.

Generation after generation of students have known him as a kindly, thoughtful and friendly gentleman. It was notable the number of close relationships he held with faculty and students. Members of the men's literary societies will remember the keen interest he felt in their organizations. What a failure many a class party held in Peters would have been without his suggestions and help. And there were many class stunts that died an early death due to his vigilance in looking after the interests of his building. He was an efficient custodian.

Blind Students Entertain Oregonians

At the invitation of Mrs. Jean Chapman, superintendent of the Washington State School for the Blind and widow of Herbert R. Chapman, '92, 23 members and friends of the Oregon-Oberlin association were entertained Friday evening, December 6, at the school in Vancouver, Washington. There was music on a two-manual Estey pipe organ, a girls' trio and

an orchestra of 25 pieces—all furnished by students of the school. Demonstrations were given of the steel arithmetic slates used by blind students and writing and reading Braille. At the business session the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. George J. Clauss, '15; vice-president, Miss Alice H. Cole, '09; secretary, Miss Rita Andrews, '06; treasurer, Miss Jeau Shupp, c'93; Councilor, Mrs. Courtland L. Booth, '08 (Juanita C. Snyder).

Theatre Party at Los Angeles

The Oberlin chapter of Southern California met for their November meeting at the Windsor Tea Room, Los Angeles, for luncheon. They then adjourned to see Edward Everett Horton (a student in Oberlin from 1904-7) in "The Cardboard Lover."

In the Ohio Valley

Thirty-seven members and guests of the Ohio Valley Chapter gathered in the Women's Building of the University of Cincinnati Saturday evening, December 7. Twenty-three classes ranging from 1860 to 1929, were represented.

Edward F. Bosworth, dean of men, and Mrs. Bosworth were guests of honor and Mr. Bosworth spoke following the dinner. He told especially of the social developments at the college and of the plans for a new \$1,000,000 quadrangle for men.

The newly elected officers are: President, Mrs. Murrel Edward Hopkins, '08; vice-president, Paul V. Kreider, '14; secretary-treasurer, Frances B. Nobis, '17. Those present were: Mrs. Rosa Kelly Cole '60, W. C. Cochran '69, Judge A. C. Shattuck '78, Clark B. Firestone '91, Mrs. Edith Cole Shattuck '93, Mrs. Helen Gardner Austin '96, Mrs. Olivda Vors Mosher c'01, Miss Mary R. Cochran '03, John Angle '04, Mrs. Myrna Morrison '04, Mrs. Ida Westlake Caldwell '05, Mary E. Moxcey '07, Russell Hopkins '08, Mrs. Murrell Edwards Hopkins '08, Clayton M. Howe '10, Mrs. Edith Wellwood Howe '08, Mark O. Ward '10, Mrs. Gladys Dingfelder Ward '13, Herbert F. Loomis, '18, Mrs. Rose M. Stoneman Loomis '18, Mrs. Charlene Sebern Cameron '18, Mrs. Evelyn Mohr Daniels '25, Harry M. Zekind '26, Edna L. Holle '27, John A. Brown '28, Janet F. Harris '28, Edith E. Noss '28, Robert D. Webster '28, Alfred W. Peesok '28, Lawrence Firestone '29, Frances B. Nobis '17, William D. Andrus '16, Miss Eleanor Austin, Mrs. C. B. Firestone and Mrs. W. D. Andrus.

Pittsburgh Alumni Honor President and Mrs. Wilkins

On Thursday evening, December 5, the Pittsburgh Oberlin Alumni held a reception and banquet in the William Penn Hotel in honor of President and Mrs. Wilkins. There were fifty present and everyone enjoyed the evening to the utmost.

The tables were artistically decorated with large bowls of yellow and orchid chrysanthemums and tall white tapers.

A brief reception was held preceding the banquet and the officers of the organization, including Mr. William Dick, '90, president, Mrs. Robert Montgomery, '22, vice-president, Mrs. Bruno W. Merker, '14, treasurer, Miss Helen Shultz, '27, social chairman, and Mrs. James Geegan, '96, councillor, stood in the receiving line with President and Mrs. Wilkins.

After the dinner Mrs. Winifred Perry, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery, sang very beautifully "Dedication" by Franz, and "Homing" by Teresa del Riego. Mr. Dick then introduced President Wilkins, who gave a most interesting talk on recent and future progressive changes in Oberlin.

The next meeting of the alumni will be held in January, at which time the annual election of officers will be held.

R. K. M.

Cases Entertain Baltimore Chapter

The Baltimore chapter of the Oberlin alumni were delightfully entertained by Col. and Mrs. F. L. Case on Sunday afternoon, November 24. The present officers were reelected: President, Col. Case, '88; secretary, Mary Andrews, '17. Conversation furnished the program, other provision for entertainment being thoroughly unnecessary. The group voted that the chapter head the patron list for the lecture-recital of Mr. Roy W. Tibbs, who holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in music from Oberlin, whose recital on December 10 was given for the benefit of the Morgan College Endowment Fund. Those present were: Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, Rev. Allen J. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Forbush, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Kilgore, Mrs. Helen Cole Lewis, Mr. Robert Chapman, Messrs. William Eichelberger, Robert Greig, Robert Cairns, Misses Therese Powdermaker, Marian Stoll and Mary Andrews.

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PICTURES OF ALUMNI

J. E. COLLINS
OBERLIN PHOTOGRAPHER

Musical Program by Mrs. Stout

About forty members of the Oberlin Women's Club of Chicago forgot Christmas shopping and holiday attractions to attend the musical tea at the Cordon Club on December 14th. Mrs. Alice Brown Stout presented the following program which fortunately included two of her own compositions:

"Ah, Love But a Day," Alice Brown Stout; "Lie Awake Song," Alice Brown Stout; "My Love Is a Mule-tee," "The Waters of Minnetonka," "Grandma," "Good-bye Song."

The Oberlin Women's Club of Chicago owes much to the coöperation and kindness of its musical members. Never was this more evident than when Mrs. Stout, with her recognized musical ability, consented to give this program. Each song seemed perfectly rendered and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Charm of the Gordon Club lounge and its perfect acoustic properties contributed also to the success of the afternoon. L. S. P.

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News of Alumni

'65—Mrs. Lydia W. Moulton died in Cambridge, Calif., on February 20, 1929. She lived a retired life for ten years previous to her death.

'74—Dr. Frank P. Johnson was one of thirteen physicians, each of whom had practiced his profession fifty years or more, to be honored with a jubilee by the St. Louis Medical Society the latter part of November. The Society last March established a custom of honoring its distinguished members while they live.

'78—Chas. S. Brown and his sisters have gone to Pasadena, Calif., for the winter. His address is Hotel Pasadena.

'78—Mrs. Ella Chambers Bassett is with her daughter at 3446 Atkinson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

'80—Watson E. Boise writes from Roseburg, Ore.: "Mrs. Boise and I made a trip to England last June and spent the summer with our second son, Chas. W. Boise, at the seashore on the English Channel. We celebrated July 4th by going to Paris, and spent nearly two weeks on the continent, visiting also Geneva, Lucerne and Zurich, Switzerland, Munich, Frankfurt and Cologne, Germany, and Brussels, Belgium. We also took an auto trip up into the north of England and to Edinburgh, Scotland. While there we visited some of the Scottish lakes, Loch Katrine and Ben Lomond. We returned to America September 18."

'80—The Kansas City branch of the American Association of University Women have designated a scholarship fund as The Ida Beagle Mosher Fellowship, in loving memory of their first president and in appreciation of her long and loyal service to their organization.

'85—Mrs. William E. Bliven and daughter, Ann, of 10 Rutland Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., are leaving in January on the Franconia for their second trip around the world on the same steamer. The first trip was made in 1926.

'86—Mrs. Ruth Hall Fish, widow of Job Fish, '88, died December 6 in Ashtabula, Ohio. She is survived by a son, Julian Hall Fish, of Yonkers, N. Y.

'86—Miss Mary S. Fish, after an extended illness at her home in Berlin Heights, Ohio, was taken to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. McClure, '95, in LaGrange, Ill. They had previously been caring for her in Berlin Heights.

'88—Col. F. L. Case was the principal speaker at the Armistice Day celebration in Baltimore in Memorial Plaza, before an audience of between eight and ten thousand. Governor Ritchie and Mayor Broening were also on the program.

'88—Frank B. Carpenter, attorney in Cleveland, died on November 29 at his home. He returned recently from a trip to England, and was apparently in improved health. His wife and three children survive him.

'88—Miss Emma Willard died November 24 in Washington, D. C., after a short illness. She is survived by two brothers, Norman P. Willard, '82, of Chicago, and Edward Willard of Walpole, N. H., and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hope, '03, of Springfield, Conn.

'91—Mrs. Alice Jones Emery went to Europe in September, taking a motor tour with friends through parts of France and Switzerland and then into Spain. The latter part of November she sailed from

Lisbon for Buenos Aires, where she is visiting her son, Rufus, '23.

'92—Rev. William Alexander Hutchinson died at Pittsford, Mich., November 14. He had only recently gone to Pittsford as pastor of the Congregational Church.

'95—Sherman D. Callender of Detroit, has been appointed by the Governor of Michigan to serve as a judge of Detroit's new traffic court. Judge Callender has been a prosecuting attorney for 30 years and has had broad experience in public life. He is an officer, director, and attorney for a large number of Detroit's industrial and commercial enterprises, and is a member of a number of clubs and organizations.

'97—Charles A. Downs is in his tenth year as pastor of the Congregational Church of Goodyear, Conn.

'97, '11—H. Irving Olds, oldest son of Rev. and Mrs. C. Burnell Olds (Genevieve Davis), has accepted a position teaching English in the secondary schools of Nagoya, Japan, and is now at work. He arrived with his wife and two-year-old daughter early in August, after graduating from college in Springfield, Mass. The second son, Edward, is a senior in the University of Wisconsin.

'98—Sarah H. Manning died November 17, after a long illness, at her home in Pasadena, Calif.

'99—Mr. Whiting Williams, in connection with his work as consultant to various corporations, spent August, September, and part of October, in Guatemala, Honduras, and other parts of Central America, investigating labor conditions. His daughter, Miss Carol Williams, accompanied him for the first part of his trip, returning in September to begin her work on the teaching staff of Hathaway-Brown School.

'01—Seely K. Tompkins has resigned as pastor of the First Congregational Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.

ex-'02—Joe W. Meriam of Cleveland, gave a dinner to the Oberlin varsity football team at the Oberlin Inn December 13. Much eats and no talks. Whoopee for Joe.

'02-'06—Rev. G. T. Hanna, while continuing his residence in Oberlin, is supplying in the church at Florence, Ohio, where, under his leadership, they are setting up a community church program, the Methodist and Congregational Churches having united in all their work and services.

'04-'07—A newspaper recently commenting on Edward Everett Horton, whose talking pictures, *The Hotentot*, and *The Sap*, are now in the theaters, said: He has added another activity to his already top-heavy schedule. He has agreed to broadcast a series of playlets from a Los Angeles station, is appearing in his own stage productions in Los Angeles, starring in Warner Brothers talking movies, and operating a ranch. Otherwise his time is his own for recreation.

'05—Genevieve Irene Rowe, coloratura soprano, of Wooster, Ohio, was winner of the national Atwater Kent audition contest held in December in New York. Her prize is \$5,000 and a two years' tuition in music. Miss Rowe is daughter of Nellie Rowe, director of the Conservatory of Music of Wooster College.

'05-Jesse B. Wolfe is the engineer in charge of the building and construction work at Cheeoon University, Tshan.

'05-'07 Mr. Benjamin M. and Alice Brown Stout are living at 547 N. Elmwood Street, Oak Park, Ill.

'02-'05, '06-Edward T. Street and Mrs. Street (Christina MacLennan) are living in West Chester, Pa., at 101 Sharpless Street. Mr. Street is now chief engineer for the Downingtown Manufacturing company, makers of papermill machinery. Next year they expect to build a home in the country near Downingtown. Their daughter, Katharine, is a sophomore at Elmhurst College.

'07 Mrs. Joseph H. Briscoles (Bernice Harper) is living at 1620 R Street, Washington, D. C.

'07 Dr. Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education at Chicago University, has just been appointed associate director of a National Survey of Secondary Education. The Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, who made the appointment, is the director. This appointment is one of the most important in the educational world this year.

Dr. Koos was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association in Cleveland on October 25.

'07 A. C. Hacke, superintendent of the Congregational Conference of North Dakota, was recently elected a member of the executive committee of the Mid-west Regional Committee of the Commission on Missions. The mid-west area comprises seventeen states, with a central office at Chicago.

'07-'08 McLachlan Haddow lives at 1189 E. 42nd Street N., Portland, Ore. Mr. Haddow now owns and manages a general store in Portland. He keeps up his music as an avocation and has a 14-year-old daughter who carries piano lessons along with her school work.

'08 Mrs. Vera Tinker Shankland, is now working with Mrs. Carl B. Herren (Ethel G. Peterson, '01) in her office at 404 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore. Mrs. Herren is a trade journal writer, and also conducts a manuscript typing business for other writers.

'09 Ruth Johnston is teaching in Lane Technical high school and living at 536 Arlington Place, Chicago.

'09 Edwin L. Shney is now in business for himself, having established "Amelia Hills Nursery" on his home farm, Springfield, Ohio. He is growing and propagating evergreens and raising vegetables under glass.

'10-Estelle L. Coo, who is doing social service work under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Tottori, Japan, is enjoying the distinction of being a specially invited member of the Japanese delegation at the Conference on Pacific Relations now in session in Kyoto. Because of her fluent Japanese and the high esteem in which she is held as a friend by the Japanese, Miss Coo was asked to aid the Nippon Delegation, the largest representation at the conference, in gathering and preparing material for discussion at this unofficial but important assembly of representatives from nations having interests in the northern Pacific.

'10 F. Sidney Darr is in America for a year on sabbatical from his work as industrial missionary, Missao Americano, Bella Vista, Lobito Angola, West Africa. Mr. Darr's address will be 277 East College Street, Oberlin, though part of his

winter will be spent in California.

'10-Mrs. Bess Whitcomb of Portland, Ore., for some time director of the Bess Whitcomb Players, is merging her group with the Civic theater group, also of Portland. The combined groups will carry on the Little Theater work as the Portland Civic Theater. Mrs. Whitcomb will be associate director, having charge in particular of the workshop activities.

'11 Professor and Mrs. Eliot G. Mears (Gladys Chute) are spending a year in Europe with their children. A third daughter was born August 3, 1929, in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the family are making their headquarters.

'11-Miss A. Maud Morlock, assistant professor and director of the division of child welfare in the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, conducted an institute on child welfare for the children's workers of the city of Rochester, December 5 and 6. Miss Morlock lectured and led discussions.

'11-Mrs. Florence Chaney Geiser has recently had published a translation of "Kasperle's Adventures," by Josephine Siebe, one of the most popular German writers of stories for children.

'11 Miss Mahel E. Law is assistant subdivision chief in the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.; address, Commodore Apts.

'11 Miss Doris C. Stevens has the distinction of being the first woman to address the Institute of International Law in its history. At its Columbus Day banquet, held in connection with the 36th conference of the organization, Miss Stevens, who is chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, spoke on Queen Isabella, the Spanish ruler who enabled the Genoese mariner to make his voyage of discovery.

'11 James D. Stover, husband of Elizabeth Schultz Stover, of Wyoming, Ohio, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Public School System of Cincinnati, in charge of all the elementary schools. He was previously superintendent of schools at Wyoming.

'11-Robert J. Riggs is chief geologist of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company of Bartlesville, Okla. He was a speaker on the program of the Tulsa Geological Society on November 1, at their meeting.

ex-'12-Born, to Coral Fowler Belden and Charles Belden Belden, October 31, 1929, in Chicago, Ill., a daughter, Coral Alberta.

'12-Raymond C. Booth has recently made a change in his business connections but is still following his chosen field of organization work. He is now associated with another ex-association secretary in building up a business of their own, putting on membership campaigns, making industrial surveys, giving progressive service to trade groups, organizing special projects of whatever character provided they call for collective group action. Their headquarters are in the First National Bank Bldg., 38 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

'12-Miss Portia Mickey is now with the Investment Research Corporation, 2616 Pendocet Building, Detroit, Mich.

'12, '13 Mr. F. C. Blake and Mrs. Mayrh. Upp Blake are living at 6753 Oglesby Avenue, Chicago.

'12 To Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Pearson (Madeleine Sweet), 1531 Highland Avenue, Wilmette, Ill., July 5, a daughter, Lois Evelyn.

'13 Lucile H. Allen is dean of women

and instructor of French and Spanish in Huntington College, Huntington, Ind.

'13-Miss Hazel Marie Hartman has been for some years connected with the National Geographic Magazine.

'13 Franklin P. Metcalf, of Fokien Christian University, Foochow, China, is now in the United States doing research work at Harvard. He holds an assistantship at the Arnold Arboretum. Mr. Metcalf has traveled extensively and contributes articles regularly to the Monda Posto stamp collectors' magazine, published in Switzerland. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Metcalf, '85.

'13 Lavern Griffith, who died August 18, is survived by his wife and two daughters. The statement in the October magazine that he is survived by a son was in error.

'13 Russell L. Curtis has just been appointed assistant general sales manager of the Dow Chemical Co. at Midland, Mich.

'13 Helen F. Treat has a position in the reference department of the library of the University of California. Her address is 2500 Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

'14 Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Healy (Sue Crandell) have returned to Rangoon, Burma, India, to begin their third term of service for the Y. M. C. A. Their small daughter, Athene Louise, aged five,

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who was rushed home to a specialist following a case of infantile paralysis, has been entirely restored, and returned with them.

'14—John W. Herring had an article, "The City and Adult Education," in *School and Society*, November 30, 1929. Mr. Herring is with the American Association for adult Education, New York City.

'11—Floyd E. Radabaugh, who has been membership secretary of the Central branch, Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, has become executive secretary of that association.

'14—Mrs. Gordon E. Davis (Ada Blair) sailed from New York November 2 for England, where she will stay to meet Mr. Davis on his return from West Africa the first of the year. Mr. Davis is a member of the Rockefeller Foundation Yellow Fever Commission stationed at Lagos, Nigeria.

'14—Mr. and Mrs. David Eugene Pierce (Lola Randall) have a daughter, Lola Suzanne, born June 2, 1929. Their son, David Eugene, Jr., is now four years old. At present Mr. Pierce is in Europe on a business trip and Mrs. Pierce, with the children, is visiting her sister, Mrs. David W. Liddle, at Warren, Ohio.

'14—Amy E. Hale and Rev. Arthur Lee Golder were united in marriage at the home of the bride in Rindge, N. H., August 20, 1929. At home in the Congregational parsonage, Blandford, Mass.

'14—J. W. Hoover has an interesting and informing paper in October, 1929, *Journal of Geography on Modern Canyon Dwellers of Arizona*. He compares and contrasts the present occupants of these canyons with the cliff dwellers of prehistoric times.

Mr. Hoover is head of the department of geography at State Teachers' College, Tempe, Ariz., and an associate in research at the Arizona Museum. He is making extensive studies of the Arizona American Indian. The *Geog. Rev.*, Jan. 1929, carried an earlier article of Mr. Hoover's, entitled *The Indian Country of South Arizona*.

'14—'15—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Loye (Margaret McRoberts), 3592 Normandy Road, Cleveland, announce the birth of a son, John Duncan, on August 31.

'15—Norvil Beeman attended the formal opening of Yenching University, as representative of Fokien Christian University, recently.

'15—Philip P. Gott and Ethel Hastings Gott, ex-Con., and two children are now living at 3611 Quesada Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Gott is assistant manager of the Trade Association Department in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

'15—Louis E. McPon, 3642 E. 163rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio, was promoted from head of the science department at Longwood Commercial high school to assistant principal at the new John Hay high school, located on E. 107th Street, between Euclid and Carnegie.

'15-'16—Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Means moved to Singapore, S. S., on December 1st, where Mr. Means took up his new work as editor of the *Malaysia Message*, a monthly magazine. Mrs. Means' mother, Mrs. Toms, is visiting the Means family and will be with them the rest of their term.

'16—Mrs. F. W. Chamberlain (Eleanor White) and her daughter, Patricia, sailed December 7, on the *Empress of Canada*, from Vancouver, to join Mr. Chamberlain in Shanghai, China. Mrs. Chamberlain

THE REQUEST THAT WENT OUT WITH THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION STATEMENT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER THAT MEMBERS PAY THE FULL MEMBERSHIP FEE BROUGHT A VERY GOOD RESPONSE FROM THOSE WHO HAVE PAID THIS FALL. FROM THE MANY OTHERS WHO HAVE NOT YET PAID WE TRUST THERE WILL BE A SIMILAR RESPONSE.

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has been studying the last year at the Graduate School of Social Service Administration at Chicago University. Her address is care of the National City Bank of New York, Shanghai.

'17—Rowland Cross is with the American Board Mission, Peiping, China.

'18—Mr. Edward S. and Dorothy Roberts Cockrell have moved to 844 Forest Avenue, Highland Park, Ill.

'18—Mr. Franklin W. Stewart and Isabel Dunn Stewart have moved to 8020 Phillips Avenue, Chicago.

'18—Dr. C. Zent Garber is in the Pathology department of Peking Union Medical College, China.

'18—T. F. Tsiang is the head of the history department, Tsing Hua University, Peiping.

'20—Isabel Bigelow was married on December 4 to Mr. William S. Bennett at New London, Ohio.

'20—Miss Elizabeth Pape is studying at the University of Chicago and lives at 6047 Ellis Avenue.

'22—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Matter, '89 and '90, announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Eleanor, to Mr. Arthur Roberts of Duluth, Minn.

'22—Mr. W. E. and Pauline Hantel Parkhill are living at 4736 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.

'22—Mr. Charles and Mary Van Brunt Winslow are living at 7801 Cornell Avenue, Chicago.

ex-'22—Mr. Douglas Carman and Elizabeth Morris Carman are living at the Oak Crest Apartments, Evanston, Ill.

'22—Lorena B. Coale has recently taken a position in the office of the Dean of Western Reserve Law School. She completed her work for the doctor of law degree at Columbia University during the past summer.

'22—Frances McKee has accepted a position this year as head of the English department at Rocky River high school, east of Cleveland. She and Doris Stiles, '21, attended Bread Loaf School of English in Vermont the past summer.

ex-'22-'25, c'15—George Graham, baritone, gave a song recital in Memorial Chapel, Wooster, on November 21. Miss Charlie P. Parmelee, c'15, accompanied him. Mr. Graham is a teacher of voice in the Wooster Conservatory of Music.

'23, c'26—The engagement of Doris Cunningham to Dallas Sturgeon of the American Consulate General, Tokyo, was announced recently. The wedding will take place the early part of January, in Tokyo.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnston (Ada Belle Travis) announce the arrival of Judith Elaine, on November 17, 1929, at New London, Conn.

'23—Margaret Dunn has an appointment for the year 1929-30 as chemist for the department of Physiology, Cornell Uni-

versity Medical College, 477 First Avenue, New York City. She expects to be at Woods Hole for the first term of the summer of 1930.

'25—Ernest F. Edmunds, who is doing graduate work in the Oberlin School of Theology, has been called to the pastorate of the church at West Milgrove, Ohio, under an arrangement whereby Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds (Ruth Ennis) spend each alternate week-end with the church.

c'25, '24—Mary Meredith Langham and George W. Harding were married at the bride's home at Manorville, Pa., July 20. They are living at 695 Schiller Avenue, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Harding is with the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

'25—Allyn J. Waterman has relinquished the Austin scholarship in zoölogy at Harvard to accept a position of tutor in zoölogy in the department there.

'25—Miss LaVerne Hoff is teaching Spanish at Dakota Wesleyan.

'26—Frances M. Esterly is a teacher in the Barstow School, Kansas City, Mo. Her address is 422 W. 47th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

'27—Paul E. Bergan, for the past two years supervisor of music in the public schools of Wooster, Ohio, is now director of music in the high school of commerce at Springfield, Mass. In this capacity he teaches all the vocal, instrumental and theoretical music courses offered by the high school. During the past summer he was a counsellor at the National Orchestra and Band Camp, located at Interlochen, Mich.

'26—Miss Elizabeth Woodruff and Robert A. Fisher were married in the First Church, Oberlin, on Monday evening, December 23. Sidney Barnes, '24, and Robert D. Gregg, '23, were members of the wedding party. Betty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Merle Woodruff, were both members of the class of 1901, and Mr. and Mrs. Addison Fisher, Mr. Fisher's parents, graduated in '99 and '98 respectively. Bob is a student at Western Reserve Law School, and Betty continues her teaching in the Painesville schools. Address, 796 E. Erie Street, Painesville, Ohio.

'27, '29—Marion Howe and Edward Harrar were married in LeRoy, Ohio, in September.

'27, c'28—The marriage of Donald H. Wheeler and Elizabeth Ankney took place in December, 1928, rather than last summer, as stated previously in this column. Their address is 421 College Avenue, College Park, Md. Mr. Wheeler has a teaching fellowship at the University of Maryland.

'29, '26—Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Place of Detroit and Blissfield, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Laurence Trumbull Rogers of Providence, R. I.

Christmas---The Great Children's Holiday

The season toward which all children look forward as a time of unlimited joy.

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